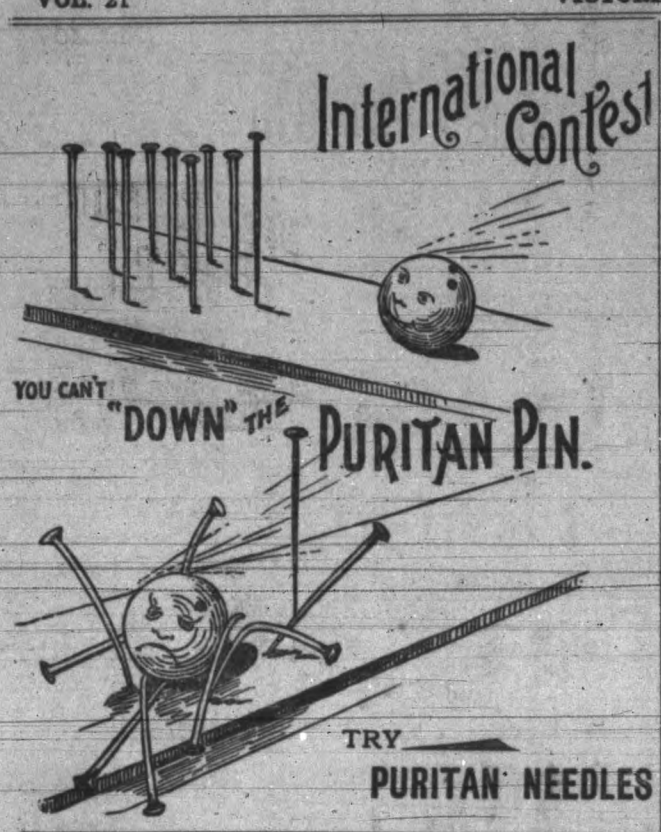
TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1895 No. 35

Money
Get your money back in Scrip at the People's Pharmacy.
C. E JONES, 36 Gov't St.,
Always Open.



February!

The Meaning of the Word.

We don't want our friends to think us pedantic; we certainly are not running a kindergarten, but the name of the month interests us.

We've just found out that it is derived from the latin word februo—to purify by sacrifice.

That applies so aptly to our stock and our intentions that we can't help mentioning it; and if the testimony of the throngs of people who were with us during the past two weeks can be relied on (and who dares question it?) we give for Cash THE GREATEST VALUES.

Just on the eve of opening up our New Spring Stock we now propose to CLEAN OUT THE ODDS AND ENDS, even if we do have to make a great sacrifice to do it.

DONT FAIL
TO GET YOUR SHARE,

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Coats, Jackets and Wraps, including some Fur Lined Garments, will be sold so cheap that we confidently expect every one will be gone before the Ides of March.

REMNANTS! We have quite a stack at your own price.

SPOOL COTTON, best 6-cord, 200 yds., assorted, any number, in black and white 30 cents per dozen.

See our price list of staples, such as White Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Sheetings, Tablings, Crash, and Roller Towelling, Towels, Flannels, Blankets, etc., etc., in the Colonist.

Special attention is called to 75 pieces (first installment just to hand) of Flannelette, worth 20 cents, to be sold all round at 10 cents per yard. Thus:

"Examples might be heaped until they hide
The rules, which they were made to render plain."

Working on the broad principle of enlightened selfishness, we know that we serve ourselves best by serving the public most.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

February 1st, 1895.

FOR ONE MONTH . . .

Great reductions for cash in all lines of our Large and Complete Stock

A. GREGG & SON,

TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

If your Grocer is out of

Keewatin
....Flour....

INSIST on his getting it for you and TAKE NO OTHER.

First-Class TIMOTHY HAY For Sale

At the Victoria & Sidney Railway Station, Hillside Avenue.
Cash Price, $11.00 per ton.

Telephone 511. T. W. PATERSON.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

Question of Dissolution or a Session Will Probably be Decided Upon To-Morrow.

Judge Bole of New Westminster B. C. Interviewed Bowell at Ottawa To-Day.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—There was no meeting of the cabinet to-day, and consequently no decision was arrived at in regard to the election. A decision is expected to-morrow.

Bowell and Tupper arrived to-day from Toronto, having left there on Saturday night, but they were delayed on the way by a snow storm.

The much discussed question of dissolution is expected to be settled to-day or to-morrow at the latest, now that all the ministers have returned to the city. Judge Bole, New Westminster, B. C., had an interview with Bowell to-day.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—The remains of F. J. Joseph, assistant law clerk to the Ontario legislature and registrar of the election court, who met death in Friday's awful accident on the Grand Trunk Railway near Weston, twelve miles from here, was found on Saturday by the men engaged in clearing away the wreck. Only a few charred bones were found. These were taken to Weston village, where an inquest will be held. John S. Monahan, court stenographer, who had his leg broken in two places, is suffering intense pain at St. Michael's Hospital, but will likely recover. Engineer Charles Mannering and Fireman John Hess, both of Stratford, who were burned under the wrecked engine, were brought to the city yesterday. Mannering is in the general hospital, and will probably die. Hess was sent to his home in Stratford. Judges Burton and Osler, Messrs. Osler, Aylesworth, Atkinson and others who were hurt are progressing favorably.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—The libel action instituted by E. A. McDonald against the World newspaper was finished on Saturday; verdict, $1 and costs for the plaintiff.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—Curlers are arriving to attend the great bonspiel. The Calgary contingent registered yesterday, also the Duluth men. More came to-day.

Regina, Feb. 10.—The date of the opening of the territorial exhibition is fixed for July 29.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—R. B. Rogers, engineer of the Trent Valley canal, arrived here to-day to arrange with the department for calling of tenders for the Lakefield division of the Canal. Tenders were called for this division some time ago, McDonald & Hogan, of Montreal, being the lowest, but they were afterwards cancelled. Some change has been made in the route of the canal at this point.

AN ONLOOKER'S OPINION.

Japan's Aggression the Movement of a Enthusiasts to Win a Name.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 11.—Rev. M. D. Porter, a missionary of the American board in Pang Chung, in the province of Shangtung, China, recently journeyed to Tientsin, 150 miles northwest. He has written to the board concerning the signs of war that he saw. He says: "Wherever we went we saw the signs of war and its preparations. The forts at Taliu bristled with guns, the channels across the bar was lined with torpedoes and marine mines and the immense trains of cars which were to carry soldiers to new fields of destruction. On the river, both going and coming, we met an unceasing flotilla of soldiers, all going they scarcely knew where. Our friends at Tientsin were a little anxious for us, and the foreigners who have learnt to live with quaint delight on the daily rumors and possibilities, were surprised to think that any should think of returning. There, of course, was no reason why we should not return. We had one exciting hour on the return trip. Aside from that all was as quiet and peaceful as any of the many trips we have taken back and forth. We were startled one morning at daylight by being boarded by a boat load of Hunan soldiers. A great flotilla of them were going northwards. Their boats were unpleasantly crowded, and they were catching all the boats they could so as to have a little more room for themselves. They were persuaded at last to let us alone, and, like pirates as they were, they made for the next boat they saw, leaving us in peace. The children were much stirred up. We reached home safely the next day. This tour was the more interesting as being in the midst of troublous times for the authorities in the north; troublous too here, for the edict had gone forth for the enrolment of all the families by tens to make ready for a levy en masse in case occasion should require it. My first visit was to a village fifteen miles south of us.

"I can see nothing in the aggression of Japan, but the movement of vainglorious enthusiasts to win a position in the eyes of the world. It was a pitiful aim. There are many who delight in war and all its disaster and terror. It does not seem to me desirable and I deprecate the unrighteousness which has brought this on. The only satisfaction to be found in it is that the western nations were wholly exempt from any part or lot in it. They may rejoice in the discomfiture of China, but they will not be branded as the sharers in the brutality to attempt to force China into even necessary reforms. No one conversant with any part of China can shut his eyes to the ever increasing enemies which surround her system of government, powerful as it has been. They are of the same kind as are being fought against in New York and other great centres of good and evil."

COTTON STATES EXPOSITION.

All Important Countries to be Asked to Take Part.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 11.—Russia is likely to accept the invitation to take part in the cotton states international exposition. The czar, a large cotton grower himself in his crown lands in Turkistan, sent not long ago a commission to study the American methods. All the states of this country have been invited to send exhibits, and favorable responses are certain from several legislatures. Applications for space have been received from exhibitors in nearly every country of importance.

FROST RUINING OYSTERS.

South Jersey Growers Fear That Much Damage Has Been Done.

Sea Isle City, Feb. 11.—The oysters growers throughout South Jersey are worried over the continued cold weather and say that unless it moderates gradually they will lose thousands of dollars. The bays in which the oyster grounds are situated are frozen solid, and the ice, reaching to the bottom, has caught thousands of bushels of bivalves. If a sudden warm spell should follow this extremely cold weather the ice will carry the oysters away and deposit them in the creeks and thoroughfare.

TO PROTECT MINERS.

Washington Legislature Passes a Regulation Bill Last Week.

Olympia, Feb. 11.—The most important measure passed by the legislature at this session is the Rogers bill, governing coal mines, passed by the house last week. It amends section two of the present law on that subject, and aims to better protect the lives and health of the coal miners. It provides that each level in any coal mine shall be furnished with separate splits of pure air, increasing the number of cubic feet per minute required at present. The temper of the present legislature is evidently to give better protection to miners, as the experience of the last three years, attended with great loss of life and property owing to mining accidents, have shown the present law to be inadequate.

WASHINGTON WIRINGS.

Proceedings To Be Instituted Against Railway Stockholders.

Washington, Feb. 11.—In the senate to-day Hill offered a resolution which went over. It provides that the government shall direct its efforts to the establishment of a safe system of bi-metallism, but if for any reason silver shall not be maintained on a parity with the gold bonds of the United States, which by their terms are payable in coin, shall be paid in gold.

When the house met documents were laid before it by the secretary of the treasury giving additional information respecting Behring Sea seal herds.

In the senate Pettigrew introduced a joint resolution directing legal proceedings to be instituted against the stockholders and directors of the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies for the recovery of an amount diverted to any unlawful purpose and foreclosure. The government mortgages, said he, would undertake to show that the methods of the railroad companies to rob the stockholders and bondholders have done more than anything else to affect the credit of the country.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer,

Balmy sleep" is often disturbed by fits of coughing. LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE insures a good night's rest.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,

Sole Agents, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BIG CROWD is going to Winn's Social Tuesday night, at 46 Yates street. f11-1t

FOR SALE—Extra fine canary birds at reasonable prices from P. Lauge, 86 Douglas street. f11-2m

DANCING CLASSES at Winn's Hall, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; lessons 25c. 46 Yates street. f11-1t

TO LET—Restaurant department in new hotel at Union, B. C. Apply to W. G. Stevenson, Pioneer Bodega, Victoria. f11-1w

PASTURE TO RENT, three miles from city, about 40 acres, or in small parcels. J. H. Brownlee, 44 Fort street. f9-1w

FOR SALE—Neat manufacturing business in active operation, with established trade. Splendid opportunity for live business man. J. H. Brownlee, 44 Fort street. 9-1w

FOR SALE—In three separate parcels, four acres, two acres, and half an acre; all newly fenced, drained and planted to prune trees. Land in splendid condition for growing root crop this year, or for planting to small fruits. Three miles from postoffice; decided bargains and easy terms to parties that will keep up the improvements. J. H. Brownlee, 44 Fort street. f9-1w

THE STORM IS SUBSIDING

Three Steamers Off Fire Island—One of Them Probably the La Gascogne.

A Gloucester Smack Wrecked Off Liverpool, N. S.—Fifteen Drowned.

New York, Feb. 11.—The steamer Wittekind, from Bremen; La Normandie, from Havre, and Maasdam from Rotterdam, arrived at Quarantine this morning. They bring no tidings of the La Gascogne.

The steamer Santiago from Cuba and Nassau, arrived this morning with forty of the crew of the steamer Cienfuegos, which was wrecked on Pierre Island on Feb. 4.

The East river is still badly blocked with ice and the running of the ferry is irregular. The North river is also filled with ice, but the boats are running fairly well. The weather is decidedly warmer. The thermometer at 11 had risen to 26 degrees above zero, with the sun shining brightly. A thaw has set in.

Fire Island, N. Y., Feb. 10.—There are three steamers off the Forge. One of them is a Frenchman, which is moving very slowly and will not reach Fire island for a couple of hours. The ship has two masts, two red stacks with black tops. These answer the description of La Gascogne. She is now off Smith's point and moving slowly. She has signals set, but we are unable to read them. She will not be off Fire island for four hours yet. The other steamers are now south of Fire Island. One looks like an Anchor liner; the other is a tank.

Liverpool, N. S., Feb. 10.—Night shut down with thick weather at the fishing hamlet of Eastern head, near this place. The storm of the week still prevails with violence. The wind after its sudden changes to all points of the compass blew a fearful gale. Suddenly a snow storm came on and ended in a blinding fury. The sea dashed upon the rocky shore in great waves and the surf raged with a deafening roar. This disturbance of the elements was not the only terror of the night, for fifteen brave Gloucester fishermen met death and a watery grave. The schooner Clara F. Friend went down on the rocks at Eastern Head, between Coffin's island and Brooklyn. Through the semi-darkness late in the afternoon two vessels were seen in company, one the Friend and the other an unknown schooner. They parted company, the stranger was lost sight of and the Friend put to sea. This was the last seen of either of them. Yesterday morning wreckage along the shore revealed the fate of the Clara F. Friend, and the bodies of seven of her crew told a ghastly story of death. They perished in the night without an effort from land to save them. None on shore knew of the schooners danger until she had become a wreck and the bodies were found. The names of the crew are unknown.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

German Bi-Metallists Pressing for an International Conference.

London, Feb. 11.—Anna Broecker, the only woman saved from the Elbe, was received at Osborne this morning by the ex-Empress Frederick, who conversed with the young woman for some time.

Stockholm, Feb. 11.—The centenary celebration in honor of the memory of Larai Mikael Bellman, the great lyric poet of Sweden, is being observed all over the country to-day.

Vienna, Feb. 11.—The Archduke Albercht is dying from congestion of the lungs.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—A meeting of the bimetallist members of the reichstag today decided to ask the government to call an international monetary conference to be held in Berlin.

Queenstown, Feb. 11.—The steamer Servia, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on Saturday, is delayed here in consequence of the non-arrival of the mails, due to the snow blockade on the railroads in Ireland.

London, Feb. 11.—An inquest was held at Harwich to-day upon the body of a man, who is supposed to have been the physician of the Elbe.

The Eastern War.

A Yokohama dispatch says: During the fight resulting in the capture of the fort on Liu Keing Tao island, in the harbor of Weihaiwei, the magazine of Jisto fort was blown up.

A Shanghai dispatch says that the Chinese account of the fighting at Weihaiwei denies the report that the warships Ling Yuen and Ching Yuen were sunk and also asserts that the Li Kung Tao fort has not been taken. The ships, this account says, were merely damaged. The same report says that there are no Japanese except a few scouts near Chefoo.

Brief Locals.

—The sealer Florence M. Smith will be ready for sea in a day or so. She will go out this year in command of Captain Luke McGraw, who was on the Penelope last year.

—One of the inmates of the old men's home named Webb, who has been at Jubilee hospital for some days past, suffering from bronchitis, has returned to the home, completely cured.

THE REBELS TO BE HANGED

Four of the Ringleaders in the Hawaiian Revolt Will be So Executed.

Ex-Queen Lil is to be Tried for Treason as an Ordinary Rebel.

The Honolulu correspondent of the Associated Press forwards the following batch of correspondence under date of Saturday, Feb. 2:

There is a lull in affairs here and quiet will probably reign until the military court, now sitting, will have finished its work. A large number of conspiracy cases are yet to be tried and the probabilities are that the court will sit for two or three weeks at least. The findings had not been made public but they were given to the Associated Press by a prominent official of the government.

The six leaders were all sentenced to be hung. They are: Charles T. Gulick, William H. Rickard, William T. Seward, Robert W. Wilcox, Sam Nowlein and Henry Bertelman. The sentences in the last two cases will be commuted as both men have furnished valuable evidence for the government. Gulick was born in this country, Rickard is an Englishman, Wilcox is an Hawaiian. The only one of the four who is entitled to the protection of the United States is William T. Seward. As yet no date has been set for the executions. The only important case tried before the military court since the departure of the Australia was that of V. V. Ashford. He is charged with misprision of treason.

The military commission has brought in findings in 24 cases in all. Their names are: R. W. Wilcox, S. Nowlein, H. F. Bertelman, Carl Widemann, W. H. C. Greig, Louis Marshall, W. C. Lane, J. C. Lane, C. T. Gulick, W. H. Rickard, W. T. Seward, T. B. Walker, Solomon Kanai, Opelehauia, Lot Lane, Thomas Poole, J. Kalaukoa, Robert Pahau, J. W. Bipikane, Kiliona, Joseph Clark, D. Kanuha, W. Widdifield, Joeia Kiakahi. Of the foregoing D. Kanuha and J. Kalaukoa were acquitted. The others were all found guilty, and sentences were fixed by the commission, subject to review by President Dole. The sentences vary much—all the way from sentence to death to imprisonment for five years with fines. The lowest sentence for treason, by Hawaiian statute, is imprisonment for five years and a fine of not less than $5000.

A batch of twenty native rebels charged with treason, is now occupying the attention of the court. United States minister Willis has changed his attitude somewhat since the last advices. He is not so belligerent in his demands. His latest communication to the government is a request that if the death penalty is imposed in the cases of any Americans that the executions be postponed until he can communicate with his government. The British commissioner has made a similar request. Thus far but two men who claim American protection have been tried. They are Louis Marshall, charged with open rebellion, and Thomas Walker, who pleaded guilty to a charge of treason.

Great interest is attached to the forthcoming trial of the queen. The government claims to have more than sufficient evidence to convict her of treason. What her punishment will be, in case of conviction, is hard to conjecture. Her case will probably come up next Monday. She is charged with treason. The charge reads: "Treason: by engaging in open rebellion against the republic of Hawaii by attempting by force of arms to overthrow and destroy same, and by levying war against the same, and by adhering to the enemies of the Rpublic of Hawaii, giving them aid and comfort within the Hawaiian islands and elsewhere." "Charge second: By aiding, abetting, procuring, counselling, inciting, countenancing and encouraging others to commit treason and to engage in open rebellion against the Republic of Hawaii and to attempt by force of arms to overthrow and destroy the same, and to adhere to the enemies of the Republic of Hawaii, giving them aid and comfort in the Hawaiian islands and elsewhere." There are six specifications in the charge.

The steamer Daisy Kimball, recently purchased by an Hawaiian firm, was wrecked on the coast of Hawaii on Jan. 25th. She proved a total loss. Insured for $35,000.

F. M. Hatch, the minister of foreign affairs, may resign shortly and leave for San Francisco to reside. His successor will probably be W. N. Armstrong, formerly of the New York bar.

To obtain a decision of his exact status P. C. Jones, a prominent property holder under the republic, wrote Minister Willis yesterday to learn just what position he occupied in the United States, whether he is still subject to the income tax and at the same time cannot look to the American government for protection.

HAWAIIAN CABLE.

Appropriation Made by the United States Senate on Saturday.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—By a decisive vote of 36 to 23 the senate to-day voted to inaugurate the project of laying a cable from the Pacific coast to Hawaii. An amendment was made giving $500,000 for beginnig work on the cable and authorizing the president to contract for the entire work, estimated to cost $3,000,000. This was the first practical result coming from the intermittent Hawaiian debate, lasting for more than a year, and renewed with intensity in the last week in connection with the proposed cable. The debate of the last few days has shown that the lines of division were practically the same as those heretofore existing in all issues over Hawaii, the Republican senators urging closer relationship by cable and ultimately by annexation, the Democratic senators as a rule contending against the cable or other entangling alliances with Hawaii. But the party division had notable exceptions during the debate and was emphasized in the final vote. Six Democratic senators, Morgan, Gorman, Hill, Butler, Call and White voted with the twenty-eight Republican senators and three Populists, constituting the majority for the cable. One Republican senator, Pettigrew, voted with the twenty-four Democrats against the cable. All the absent Republicans and two Populists were paired for the proposition.

SEATTLE PAPER SOLD.

The Press-Times of Seattle Again Goes into New Hands.

Seattle, Feb. 11.—The Press-Times has again changed hands, John W. Pratt retiring and L. E. Nickels, at one time manager of the defunct Telegraph, taking charge. In Saturday evening's issue Mr. Pratt announced his withdrawal in the following editorial:

"The Seattle Press-Times passes into the hands of a new owner to-day. The retiring owner expresses his hearty thanks to the citizens of Seattle for their support and encouragement. While his personal interests will be better served by devoting more time to his law practice, he has not lost faith in the fine field presented by Seattle for a good evening paper. The new management is fully capable of meeting the wants of the people, and the success which has attended it during the past few months will undoubtedly continue and increase with the revival of business."

Mr. Pratt will henceforth devote his entire time to the practice of law, and will resume his place at the bar as the senior member of the firm of Pratt & Kiddle.

JOHN L. STEVENS DEAD.

Death of the Ex-United States Minister to Hawaii.

Augusta, Me., Feb. 9.—John L. Stevens, ex-minister to Hawaii, died yesterday. On January 14, 1893, the Hawaiian legislature was prorogued. Queen Liliuokalani at once signed the lottery bill, which Minister Stevens denounced as a direct attack on the government. The queen having threatened to set aside the constitution, her ministers prevailed on her not to do so, but the committee of safety was formed. That committee requested that troops be landed from the warship Boston, then in the harbor, and Minister Stevens gave the necessary orders, a detachment of 160 marines being landed. After the troops had been landed the committee of safety, the queen's minister of foreign affairs and the governor of the island requested that the troops be sent back to the ship. Mr. Stevens refused. On January 17 the committee of safety met and declared the monarchy abrogated and a provisional government formed to exist until the United States annexed the islands. The committee of safety took possession of the government buildings and the de facto government was promptly recognized by Mr. Stevens, the other ministers doing the same thing soon after. On February 1 Minister Stevens and Captain Wiltse established a protectorate over the Hawaiian islands, hoisting the American flag. The Harrison administration at once disavowed Minister Stevens' action in regard to the protectorate, but the American flag was kept flying and troops stationed on shore until the Cleveland administration took charge of the American government. Under President Cleveland the United States flag was hauled down, Minister Stevens being removed in May, 1893.

FLORIDA SUFFERS AGAIN.

Oranges and Vegetables That Escaped in December, Ruined Last Week.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 9.—The full extent of the damage done by the cold wave throughout Florida will be hard to estimate for some days, because reports will be slow in coming in from all points, and much will depend upon the weather which follows during the next week. After the freeze in December the weather moderated gradually, and it was fully ten days before the normal temperature was reached. This probably saved a large amount of damage to oranges, which might have been done by sudden warming of the air and exposure to the sun.

Advices from different sections cite the effect of this freeze and state that the damage is equal to if not greater than that of December. The area of low temperature has extended as far south as before, and vegetation was in not as strong condition to stand the cold as before. To recoup the losses of the orange crop many orange planters put in vegetables. They had started vigorously and had developed to a point where they could be more damaged by severe cold. Then came the second freeze. It appears now that the vegetable crop of Florida is an entire loss. The older orange trees throughout the state had already shown signs of putting out new growth, and along Halifax and Indian rivers and in the southern portion of the orange belt had come to bloom. As far as can be learned, this bloom and new growth has been destroyed.

Advices from Palm Beach and Lake Worth to-night are that the damage done is very slight. Latest indications for Florida are that there will be a slight frost in the northern portion to-night, followed by warmer weather.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The demand for a pail and tub that can always be relied upon as handsome, cleanly and indistructible has led to the making FIBREWARE.

Besides, it is as light as a feather as tight as a drum and has no hoops to rust or fall off.

E. B. EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE.

CANAL CONFERENCE.

United States Committee of Commerce Submit a Resolution.

Washington, Feb. 9.—In the senate Washburn, from the committee of commerce, supported a resolution authorizing a preliminary inquiry concerning the deep water ways between the ocean and the great lakes. It passed without objection. It authorizes the president to appoint three persons with power to meet and confer with any similar committee appointed by the British government or government of Canada to report on the feasibility of building canals that will enable ocean vessels to pass to and from the great lakes and Atlantic Ocean and the probable cost.

WHAT THEY SAID.

Words of Wisdom From Some of the Great of the Earth.

I am part of all that I have met.—Tennyson.

Men of cold passions have quick eyes.—Hawthorne.

A pale cobbler is better than a sick king.—Bickerstaff.

Honest error is to be pitied, not ridiculed.—Chesterfield.

The golden age is before us, not behind us.—St. Simon.

Noble women often do great deeds in humbleness.—German Motto.

An ounce of mother is worth a pound of clergy.—Spanish Proverb.

The presence of those who love is as a double life.—Mrs. Jameson.

To accept good advice is but to increase one's own ability.—Goethe.

Eloquence is in the assembly, not merely in the speaker.—Wm. Pitt.

Make life a ministry of love, and it will always be worth living.—Browning.

The devil never tempted a man whom he found judiciously employed.—Spurgeon.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.—Plutarch.

Waste of time is the most extravagant and costly of all expenses.—Theophrastus.

The man that dares traduce because he can with safety to himself is not a man.—Cowper.

If a man takes no thought about what is distant he will find sorrow near at hand.—Confucius.

Childhood itself is scarcely more lively than a cheerful, kindly, sunshiny old age.—L. M. Child.

What's property, dear Swift? I see it alter from you to me, from me to Peter Walter.—Pope.

If the power to do hard work is not talent, it is the best possible substitute for it.—Garfield.

FRANK LEAKE
Oshawa, Ont.

Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." MRS. G. A. LAKE, Oshawa, Ontario.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

WE ARE... CLEARING OUT.....

The Following Lines of

CORSETS

At Greatly Reduced Prices:

BLACK SATIN CORSETS reduced from $1 to 75c.

FRENCH STEAM MOULDED CORSETS reduced from $1.75 to $1.

BLUE COUTILLE CORSETS reduced from $1.25 to 75c.

BLACK SATEEN CORSETS reduced from $2.50 to $175.

COLORED SATIN CORSETS reduced from $2.75 to $1.75.

Also small quantities of other makes at same reduction.

NEEDLE BOOKS worth 10c, reduced to 5c

WHITE EMBROIDERIES 5 inches wide at 12½c. a yard.

WHITE STRIPED MUSLINS 10c. a yard, best value in city.

A large quantity of R mnants of Dresss Goods very cheap

J. Horner & Co.

J. Sluggett & Co.,

Having gone into the Dairy Business, we are able to supply good and fresh Milk from the Saanich Dairy. Morning and evening delivery. Other farm produce also supplied.
Leave orders at office, 24 Hillside Ave.,

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' TESTIMONY has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Body, Brain, Nerves, Lost Power, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Lack of Energy, Hopelessness and Melancholy, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Sunken Eyes, Pain in the Back, Headache, Loss of Ambition, Lassitude, all the effects of Abuse or Excesses and Indiscretion, Premature Decay, Wasting Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all diseases that follow as a train of evils from self-abuse or the indiscretion of youth. Six boxes will cure when all others fail. One box will please, Majestic, $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. Before. After. Guaranteed by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail in Canada by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. sept1

GROCERIES.

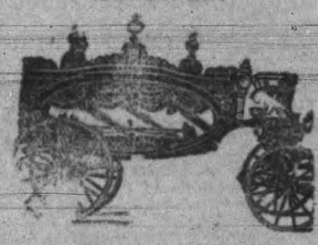
JUST RECEIVED—
Golden Finnan Haddies, 10c. per lb.
R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store. 33 Fort St.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR
For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

Photo Engraving
AND ZINC ETCHING,
In Line and Half Tone.
Reproductions of Portraits, Buildings, Letters, Etc.
Jones,
59 1-2 Government Street, - Victoria, B. C.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)



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SPEECH BY HON. DAVID MILLS

Sir John Macdonald the Natural Father of the Unsatisfactory Franchise Act.

Returning Officers Are Partizan Appointees Instead of County Officials.

Extraordinary Judicial Powers of a Minister's Deputy—Cost of Government.

Thamesville, Ont., Feb. 1.—Hon. David Mills, M. P., delivered an important political speech at a public meeting held here to-night. He said:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: In speaking to you to-night on the affairs of the country it is only proper that I should begin by referring to the loss which the Conservative party and the country has sustained in the death of Sir John Thompson. Death as made within a few years great havoc with the prominent men on both sides who, since I became a representative, sat in parliament. The Hon. Mr. Holton, Mr. Burpee, Sir Albert Smith, Mr. Huntington and the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie have been lost to the Reform party, and Sir George Cartier, the Hon. J. H. Cameron, Sir Alexander Galt, Sir Alexander Campbell, Sir John Macdonald, Sir John C. Abbott and Sir John Thompson have been lost from the ranks of the Conservative party. Sir John Thompson, since the death of Sir John Macdonaldh has been leader in the house of commons, and since the death of Sir John Abbott he has held the post of prime minister. Where there is a broad minded man at the head of affairs in the house of commons there is always so much ground of common agreement that there are many kindly things remembered, which go a long way to lessen friction in respect to matters about which there are honest differences of opinion. The one party can never be, therefore, indifferent to the character of the man who leads those to whom they are politically opposed. I am quite sure that those on the front benches on our side of the house will long retain many kindly recollections of Sir John Thompson. The late premier was in the house for several years before the necessity of undertaking to lead the house of commons devolved upon him. He, in fact, served an apprenticeship under one whose fertility of resource is admitted, and whose parliamentary experience was more extended than that of any other man in our history. Sir John Thompson was therefore relieved of the necessity of undertaikng to lead the house before the death of Sir John Macdonald, so that he had an opportunity to become familiar with the proceedings and routine of parliament and with the business which a leader must guide and control before the duty of leading devolved upon him. It is indeed an unfortunate thing for one without experience and parliamentary training to be forced into a place for which he has not been practically fitted, for however familiar he may be with the rules and practices of parliament by study, he will find that unless he has sat in the house his knowledge is sometimes not available at the right moment, and without a few years of active parliamentary service he will be liable to embarrassing mistakes. Sir John Thompson escaped this misfortune by a service under a skilful and experienced master before the responsibility devolved on him. Had he been forced into the place earlier he would have been in great peril, for a blunder which would place his party in a false position or a mistake from which he could escape only by retracing his steps might have wrecked his reputation, for his followers and the country would not always have distinguished between a want of familiaritiy with the proceedings of parliament and a want of capacity to administer prudently the affairs of the country.

NOT A TACTICIAN.

I think the work of administration was not distasteful to him, but those intellectual resources which are necessary to meet emergencies in a conflict of parties, which are needed to smooth over differences between friends and to prevent the growth of opposing factions within his own ranks he did not possess. His mind had been trained to move on other lines; his heart was not in love with labor of this kind. He had no sympathy with the spirit by which many who followed him were actuated, and when he found it necessary to come to their rescue and to assist in furthering those objects which they ardently desired to accomplish he did so without enthusiasm. He did so rather to serve them than to lead in the way he preferred to go, a great party in the state. The reins of government were in his hands, but those who were associaited with him had been so long accustomed to travel on a road with which they had become familiar that they were not willing to ourney upon any oter. He in part yielded to their wishes, but in doing so he greatly lessened his own enjoyment in the ride.

But we must not forget how far he went in the direction of honest investigation; how during the last session he saved his colleagues from the folly and the house from the disgrace of burking inquiry before the public accounts committee. What he did in the way of securing a more honest and efficient administration shows what he himself would always have preferred. Sir John Thompson possessed a remarkably clear intellect and a fine moral sensibility. He was reserved, and sometimes seemed cold, because he was not demonstrative; but, on the contrary, he was extremely sensitive, warm in his attachments and easily wounded by judgments that were unjust. The attacks that were made upon him on account of his religion by some of those who claimed to be his followers and the supporters of his party disgusted him, and in a great measure neutralized any pleasure that he might otherwise have taken in public life. On one occasion he said to me, 'Do you like this life?' I confess that it has no charm for me, and I can't help feeling that any man of ability is a fool to come here. In private life you can be pecuniarly better off; you have peace of mind, domestic enjoyment and a reputation about such as you merit; but here what have you got? A blackened reputation, which, bad as it may be, some think is better than you deserve. My advice to every man of ability and sense would be to keep out of parliament."

(Mr. Mills proceeded in this strain for some time, and having pointed out the effect of discreditable criticism of public men, proceeded as follows):

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

We must not forget that in the last political contest in which this country was engaged Sir John Macdonald led the government, and he returned from the general election very much weaker than he had been before. Sir John Macdoald wans a man of marked ability and long parliamentary experience. He enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of his party, and he had so long led them that they were disposed to trust him when they disapproved of his methods. Tere were several measures which he brought forward and which he made peculiarly his own. He was personally responsible for the franchise act. He, no doubt, was honestly of the opinion that the federal parliament would gain in strength and importance if it were made to appear in the public mind as wholly separated from and independent of local legislators. He wished to bring our system as close to legislative union as the constitution would permit. He thought the then existing practice unsymmetrical, and it is an instance of sacrificing even from his point of view that which is practically useful to that which is logically consistent. But I do not for one moment suppose that he would have resisted the existing order of things to this end if it had not been for what he thought the political and party advantages which the system would secure. I do not think that Sir John Macdonald could be regarded as an able administrator. His strength did not lie in that direction. And when he undertook to depart from the provincial qualification for an elector it is pretty plain he did not see clearly the obstacles which lay in the way when he made it the duty of a single individual to prepare the list for a whole constituency. Nor does he seem to have considered how far his theory of symmetry was broken in upon when he took the preparation of the preliminary list out of the hands of a legally constituted body and put it into the hands of a revising officer, who would not undertake it, and who has forced the work everywhere upon a candidate and a member, who have no legal responsibilities in the matter. Now the chief work in preparing the voters lists is outside the law and must be undertaken chiefly at the expense of private parties instead of being done at the expense of the nation, whose work it is. But let me say a word or two with respect to the party considerations which induced the then premier to bring this measure forward and make it law. You will observe that it took the preparation of the list out of the hands of a body which both parties were represented in and put it into the hands of one appointed on behalf of the administration. Then there was this further evidence of the desire to help the ministers, even against the opinion of the country, in this bill, for we find the unenfranchised Indians qualified to vote in the constituencies in which they have reservations. That the political consequence of this provision was the sole thing kept in view is shown by the refusal to emancipate the Indians and give them the control of their own property. Sir John Macdonald, as superintendent-general of Indian affairs, declared them wholly unfit to be trusted with the management of their own individual property and yet, while they were continued in the condition of wards of the government because of their incapacity, they were, nevertheless, held competent to pronounce upon questions of trade, of taxation and of banking and of colonization. And had it not been for the Indian insurrection in the Northwest, the whole Indian population of the Territories would have been kept upon the voters' lists, for they were embraced in the bill when it was first submitted to parliament. I need not detain you with the discussion of this measure further, as the late premier, Sir John Thompson, introduced last session a measure for its repeal. With the consent of the leader of the opposition I had the honor of discussing a measure upon this subject very fully with the prime minister, which he introduced during the session at my instance, which was not pressed forward for reasons which I need not discuss, but when it was abandoned Sir John Thompson informed parliament that it would again be introduced by him and carried through next session. The measure agreed upon was not all that we of the opposition could have desired, but it would have got rid of the expense and the labor incident to the present system; it would have restored the provincial franchise everywhere, subject to this limitation and qualification: Wherever the provincial qualification excluded Dominion officers the disability should be removed; whereever it disqualified an owner of real property for non-residence the disqualification should be removed; wherever it disqualified a tenant for non-residence, whose lease was in writing, for a longer period than three years the disqualification should be removed. I urged upon him the propriety of excluding parties who were non-residents from voting upon property in which they had ceased to have an interest before the period of the election. This he had promised to consider, but it was not determined at the time the bill was withdrawn. So I think, gentlemen, this measure, which led during its passage through parliament to a long and acrimonious discussion, is not likely to continue much longer upon the statute book. The number of its supporters have yearly diminished; the Conservative members, or the great majority of them, are heartily sick of it; and the private judgment of four-fifths of the house is against its continuance. So that I need not discuss it further; for unless the ministers under the leadership of Mr. Bowell change their minds, the vast majority of the house are now of the same opinion.

RETURNING OFFICERS.

"A second measure for which the late Sir John Macdonald was personally responsible was the repeal of an act put upon the statute book by the government of Mr. Mackenzie, by which the government had divested itself of the power to appoint returning officers at the elections and by which it provided that certain provincial officers, named in the statute, should be the returning officers at a general election, or some of whom should be a returning officer at any bye-election which might take place. This measure was intended to place the two political parties upon a footing of equality before the country at a general election. The leaders of the Liberal party have never wished nor sought to have the government of the country placed in their hands by any other means than the paramount influence of public opinion. Prior to the accession of Mr. Mackenzie to office the government appointed the returning officers, and very serious abuses had grown out of the exercise of this authority. Men who were fiercely partizan, and who were without any sense of responsibility, and sometimes without any proper sense of duty, returned as members persons whom the people refused to elect. In some instances the most shameful frauds were perpetrated, and nearly a whole parliament passed by before the wrong was redressed. These outrages were almost invariably committed by persons who had no official standing, and who were brought into to the public service to do a party service, and, having done it, disappeared. When Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues assumed the responsibilities of government they resolved that this state of things ought not to continue, not because, under the power which they possessed, they could not have appointed thoroughly competent men, who would have scorned to have shown any bias in the discharge of so important a trust; but they had felt the injustice of having that power abused in the service of their political opponents, and they resolved to divest themselves of this power and to provide that certain officials, no matter to what party they might belong, should undertake the duty of giving effect to the writs for an election. But as soon as Mr. Mackenzie and his friends were out of office the leaders of the Conservative party repealed the law, resumed the authority, and renewed the abuses of which we complained. Need I do more than to refer to the county of Bothwell, where in 1882 the defeated candidate was returned, and I was obliged to have recourse to a contested election to obtain my seat? And again in 1891 the returning officer kept back the return of the writ three weeks beyond the time allowed by law, solely for the purpose of giving to the parties a longer period for filing petitions against the return of the Reform candidate. In 1887 the clerk of the crown in chancery kept back the return from appearing in the Canada Gazette for the same reason, but of his conduct there was a thorough exposure in parliament. He was, nevertheless, promoted to another office, with a large increase of salary, as a reward for his most discreditable conduct. And in the general election of 1891 the returning officers became the instruments for the continuance of this abuse. No man of ordinary intelligence, and of ordinary sense of fairness can justify such conduct. It is impossible to pretend that such an abuse of authority is any exhibition of statesmanship. In the judgment of history this conduct will be regarded as a gross abuse of administrative authority. The power to hold an election is a constitutional power, and the mode of holding it is a part of the constitutional law of the country; and to misemploy so high a power is a grave moral offence. Now, I say to you, I don't think that we of the Liberal party should again change the law; it is useless to put upon the statute book a measure which both parties will not observe. If the law is again changed it must be done by our political opponents, and not by us. It is they who repealed the law; it is the misuse they have made of the power which rendered legislation necessary, and I shall never consent to become a party to legislation upon the subject unless it is initiated by our opponents while in the possession of the government.

THE GERRYMANDER.

"Another measure of the government of the late Sir John Macdonald which was grossly unjust to us is the act for the redistribution of seats, better known as the 'gerrymander act.' It is unnecessary that I should undertake to tell you upon whose suggestion the government adopted this policy. We know that a map was carefully prepared upon which was marked the party vote polled in the general election of 1874 in every municipality; and the problem which certain parties undertook to solve was to so divide the province of Ontario into electoral districts that by that vote the Conservative party could return a majority to parliament. It is said that the man who is in the largest degree responsible for this measure is the present prime minister. If this opinion is erroneous it is in his power to correct the impression by repealing the law and by putting a fair and just one upon the statute book. Gentlemen, the Liberal party of Canada are the only British party it possesses. The adherents of that party are the only persons who have labored to perpetuate here British institutions, British sentiments, and a real imperial policy. Our opponents have sought to introduce and to perpetuate here some of the worst features of the political system of our neighbors; some of the features of which, by constitutional amendments, they have endeavored in many of the states to get rid of. This gerrymander act is an American institution. In 1871 Sir John Macdonald declared in favor of the preservation of the county boundaries in the formation of constituencies. So we did, and, although he and his friends abandoned it, we continued to stand by the prpinciple, as British in its spirit and its origin. We recognized the propriety of approaching to equality in the formation of electoral districts, but we subordinated the principle of equality to the preservation of unbroken county boundaries. As new men are, from time to time, brought forward to replace those who have disappeared from the political arena, it is but common sense that those who act together in municipal affairs and in the administration of justice should also act together in the election of members to parliament. The social organism which begins at the election of school trustees should be continued up to the house of commons, in order that the organic unity may be preserved, not to the province only, but to the Dominion, and that its historic continuity may remain unbroken. Such a system does not prevent unnecessary change in the personel of parliament, and to main tain its influence and high character in the opinion of the nation. In this respect we struggle to re-introduce and to preserve British practice and British traditions, and to keep political life in this country in touch with the progressive tendencies of the parent state. I shall not trouble you with the question of the doubtful legality of what has been done. I don't believe that the constitution gives to parliament the right to legislate upon this subject as it has legislated. The words of the constitution forbid, in my opinion, such an exercise of authority; but I shall not enter upon that question here to-night.

USURPING AUTHORITY.

Let me say to you that the government have shown a disposition to usurp authority over certain industries of the country, and over certain avocations of the people, inconsistent with the independence and self-respect of the electors. Under our constitutional system the three departments of government—legislative, administrative and judicial—are quite distinct; the constitution contemplates that the judicial functions shall be discharged by the courts of justice, and not by ministers of the crown. A notable instance is in the department of fisheries, where a subordinate is authorized to adjudicate upon property to the value of thousands of dollars, and the shipowner, whose property is confiscated, is denied the right of appeal to a court of justice; he must go to the minister of marine and fisheries and no one else. So that a fishery inspector has intrusted to him a power far beyond that which the legislature has deemed it safe to entrust to a county judge, and yet these men, who possess these absolute powers, and who, for the most part, know less of the law than an ordinary magistrate, are arbiters of the fortunes of a very large class of the community. Now, I say, every man's life, liberty and property ought to be under the protection of the law, not merely as against his follow-citizen, but as against the officials of the crown for this is the very essence of British constitutional system. What more shocking instance of the abuse of authority can be found than in the case of J. & C. Noble, whose vessels were seized by Fishery Overseer Elliott in the Georgian Bay? The Nobles have been engaged in fishing for years. Mr. Elliott had not recommended the Nobles for a license. They had sent him on March 14 a check for $280. He returned the check because the discount of $1 was not paid, although in previous years no discount was demanded. They were applicants for a large number of separate licenses, and all that was necessary was to have issued one less than the number applied for until the additional $1 was paid. The overseer had resolved not to grant them licenses. He was also resolved that it should not be made known to them until their boats were sent to the fishing ground. They were not informed until three weeks after the fishing operations had been begun; and so by this fraudulent proceeding of an officer a loss was inflicted upon a business firm of $25,000, and a large number of men were thrown out of employment. In May, 1892, I pointed out to the house that the law proposed by the minister of marine and fisheries did not make provision for the issue of the license as a matter of course.

THE DISCUSSION IN 1892.

"Let me read to you an extract from the discussion on that occasion. I said: 'If the hon. gentleman was to provide that upon the payment of a certain fee by a person applying for a license, to the fishery overseer, he should give a license or a receipt, and provide for his punishment if he refused, and that the application should be forwarded to the department, that there would be no question of possible delay. As far as I can see, if a party were to make an application to an overseer, and the overseer delayed to forward it, the season might be gone before the license was received; and there should be some provision by which the applicant could go on with his fishing without waiting for a license if his application was somewhat late. It seems to me that there is no adequate provision for the enforcement of the duties which should devolve upon the officer.

"'Mr. Tupper—That affects the whole administration of the department, and it is a novel suggestion on the part of the member that the officials of the marine and fisheries department should be held under heavy penalties if they neglect their duties.

"'Mr. Mills—So they should be everywhere.

"'Mr. Tupper—Until that is made general there is many objections to its being adopted by the marine and fisheries department. I do not think a case has been made out in our experience of the working of the license system elsewhere to warrant parliament in taking that course.

"'Mr. Mills—That hon. gentleman will see that this is not a license that operates over the entire year, and there is necessity for great promptness.

"So you see that the attention of the minister was called to the very abuse which has since happened.

COST OF GOVERNMENT.

"You know that the cost of government in this country has been increased. It has risen from $23,500,000 in 1878 to upwards of $38,000,000; and if we were to do away with capital account, which is used to conceal a considerable expenditure which ought to be charged to current expenses, the expenditure for the year would be largely increased; so that at the present time it is more than it appears. It is impossible to read over the expenses of the various branches of the public service without seeing that in many instances the public requirements have been subordinated to party exigency. The administrative work of government should, as near as may be, be conducted on business principles. I don't say that the ideal of an admirably managed private establishment can be attained by an administration. I am ready to admit that it cannot; but I contend that it may be approximated very much more closely than has been done during the last fifteen years. What is there in the circumstances of this country which should cause its government to cause $15,000,000 more now than in 1878? If the cost of government had grown only in proportion to the increase of the population and the increase of the public debt, there might have been in this regard little of which to complain. But this has not been the case. In 1878 the department of the privy council cost $15,000; in 1893 it cost $32,575. The department of justice in 1878, not including the penitentiary branch, cost $11,080; in 1893 it cost $24,555. The department of militia and defence cost in 1878 $35,750; in 1893 $43,850. The department of the secretary of state in 1878 cost $31,900, including the mounted police branch and the stationery office; in 1893 this department cost $43,100 excluding both these branches, and if they are included the account is about $80,000. The department of customs cost in 1878 $28,450; and in 1893 it cost $37,812. The postal department in 1878 cost the country $85,950; and in 1893 $212,850. The department of fisheries in 1878 cost $25,000; in 1893 it cost $32,952. The department of public works and railways in 1878 cost $48,884. It is now divided into two departments, which together cost in 1893 $101,567. The department of the interior in 1878 cost $42,700, including the Indian branch. These two branches have been made into separate departments which now cost $153,701. The department of inland revenue cost in 1878 $236,967, and in 1893, $40,000. The department of finances cost in 1878 $49,800, and in 1893 $49,742, being the only department the expenditure of whose inside service has remained stationary. Now, does anyone suppose that there has been any change in the circumstances of the country to warrant the enormous growth in the cost of government, disclosed by the facts which I have just stated? I am sure there is not. The cost of the Indian branch at the head office in 1878 was less than $15,000. In 1893 it was $51,000. The mounted police branch at Ottawa cost in 1878 $2,700, and in 1893 it fell a few dollars short of $10,000. What justification can there be for an expenditure of $7 per head for every man, woman and child of the Indians of the Northwest in payment of salary to the Indian officials, for every $5 that an Indian receives? Yet this is the case, for out of every $12 for these purposes voted, the Indian receive $5 in annuities and the officials receive $7 for their services. I need not say to you that the sums expended by the Indian branch are out of all proportion in excess of any advantage that either the Indians or the public derive from this expenditure. We have obtained from the Indians the surrender of their interest in the lands over which they hunted, and they are entitled to the annuities agreed upon as the payment of a debt. What we expend upon them beyond that is a matter of charity, and should be spent mainly with a view to their becoming self-supporting. I don't think that what has been done so far is at all satisfactory; I don't think that the people of Canada who have to toil for their daily bread will be content to expend $1,000,000 a year, in perpetuity, on a population who ought, at no distant day, to become self-supporting, but whose chief lesson so far seems to have been that the white population, beside struggling to maintain themselves, must also, as a duty, supplement the Indian annuities by a further and adequate means of subsistence. Such a policy can have only one effect, and that is to pauperize the Indian population of the Territories.

RETRENCHMENT NECESSARY.

I feel satisfied that the people of Canada will not consent to continue the very large and unnecessary expenditure which now takes place. I am convinced that a thorough revision of the public expenditure would enable us to effect a large reduction in the taxation of the country, and thereby greatly lighten the people's burdens; that by emancipating commerce, as fast as our revenue requirements will permit by prudently altering our system so as to move in the direction of the commercial policy of the Mother Country; by assuming the responsibility of making reasonable preparations for the military defence of our seaports we shall show to the people and government of the United Kingdom that while we feel justified in asking for a larger measure of power, we are also ready to assume a larger degree of responsibility. We shall impress every enterprising man in the United Kingdom, if he wishes to go elsewhere to better his condition and to place the comforts of life within the reach of his children, and their descendants, that Canada is the place to which he should emigrate; that in Canada he is still under the ægis of the British government; that in this country he will find pervading the population the spirit of British freedom; that he is still in a country having a British parliament, with British traditions; that he is among a people having the habit of self reliance and the vigor of the community in which he was born; that the laws, the language and the institutions of the country are such as to make it an essential part and parcel of the empire, likely to continue indivisible for ages to come. It is by the adoption of such a policy in this country; it is by sedulously inculcating these sentiments upon our own people, and by impressing the British people with a knowledge of what the aim and policy of the Liberal party in Canada is in this regard that we shall convince all classes of the population of the United Kingdom who are interested in the Greater Britain, that Canada is the country in which, beyond every other, they can secure to themselves the largest degree of prosperity with the least change in their attachments, habits and aspirations, and so secure to this country a large part of the rural population of the British Islands who settle permanently abroad to better their fortunes.

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SOCIETIES.

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MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Liberal Association.

A meeting of the Association will be held in the Philharmonic Hall, Fort Street, on Monday evening, February 11th, at 8 p.m. to afford members an opportunity of getting tickets for the Convention.
J. T. BETHUNE,
Secretary.

Victoria El. Ry. & Ltg. Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the above company will be held at Power House, Store street, Monday, February 11th at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving director's and auditor's reports and balance sheet for the past year; and for the election of directors for ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
T. J. JONES,
Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895. j26-td

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A fine thoroughbred St. Bernard dog. For particulars address A.B.C., Times office. f9-3d

SOLID GOLD WATCH for sale cheap. Box G., Times office. f7-3

FOR SALE—Ten ton choice mangles, $8 per ton. Hastie & Bannerman. f5-6t

MISCELLANEOUS

HOW TO ACQUIRE A HOME—Join the Dominion Building & Loan Association and they will help you to buy or build one. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

OKELL & MORRIS are selling 2-lb glass jars of Pure Strawberry Jam for 35c. See your grocer.

ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jar of Pure Raspberry Jam put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

CHEAPEST AND BEST JAM in the city is Okell & Morris' 2-lb glass jar for 35c.

MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

OKELL & MORRIS' Jam once tasted will be always eaten.

OKELL & MORRIS hold ten diplomas and two gold medals for purity and excellence of jams.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE BREAD delivered fresh daily, by Domestic Bakery, 59 Broad street. d31-3m

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—By a young woman, a position as general servant; experienced; wages, $20. Address D. S., Times office. f8-3t

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A young girl for light housework. Address W., Times office. f9-2t

GOOD PUSHING AGENTS wanted at once to sell Begg's History of British Columbia. Sure to sell. Live men or women liberally and fairly treated. Write to 121 Montreal street, Victoria, or call any time between 5 and 8 p.m. and get terms. f5-2w

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. feb2-m s wkly3m

EDUCATIONAL.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE COLLEGIATE COLLEGE.)
The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.
First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional Commercial and Modern Courses.
Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
feb13 s,m,t&w 1y]

REOPENING MONDAY, JANUARY 7th.

The Daily Times.

SPLENDID ECONOMY.

The citizens have no doubt been highly edified by a perusal of the select committee's report on the new parliament buildings. One of the opening statements is that J. C. Prevost, who is an employee of the government, has a half-interest in the contract, which is drawn in Mr. Adams' name, and as to the propriety of that proceeding we would suppose there need be nothing said. Mr. Adams' tender was $454,008, but when it was found that the total of the contracts would exceed the sum estimated for the buildings, he was induced to throw off various sumas so as to bring his contract price down to $380,000. One of these deductions was that of $15,000 on account of being released from his bonds, as he estimated that he would have to pay that amount to procure the security. The contractor then went to work without security, and the government kindly kept the payments to him up to a total practically equal to the estimates of work done and the material supplied. In other words, the government have not a cent of security for the due performance of the contract. How do the people like to see so important a piece of public work carried on in this remarkably slipshod manner? They can see for themselves that the muddle into which the business has been thrown will result in a large outlay for extras. The same sort of mismanagement is shown by the report to run through the whole affair; the net result will inevitably be a cost away above the original estimate and a delay as distressing to the men thrown out of work as it is annoying to the people at large. Surely the government ought to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which they are carrying out their economical ideas. The "economy" they are practicing in connection with the buildings is much like the "economy" that pervades their whole conduct of public business.

CONSTANCY INDEED.

The Conservative government of Canada is "constant in one thing—and that is itself." In 1891 the N. P. appeared to have completely worn out its welcome, to the leaders were afraid to trust it in a new appeal to the people. They adopted the characteristic scheme of misleading the electors by pretending that negotiations for reciprocity with the United States were actually on foot, and that it was necessary for the government to have a new lease of power that the negotiations might be completed. Of course the statement that negotiations had been entered upon was very promptly shown to be a downright falsehood, still a number of people were persuaded that a treaty was to be honestly tried for and voted under that delusion. The policy of the government in 1891, then, was to pretend anxiety to secure reciprocity with the United States. A little more than a year ago the government's policy was tariff reform, which they believed at that time to be necessary in order to allay the discontent of the people. With a brave flourish of trumpets the work was started, but when the tariff emerged from the hands of the ministers and their obedient majority it was found to be a little worse than before the reform." By dint of discovering "clerical errors" Mr. Foster had kept the red parlor from suffering. Certainly there has been a large amount of constancy on the part of the government; they have been constant in hypocrisy and deceit, constant in favoring the combines, and humbugging the people, constant in the exchange of boodle for support, constant in corruption and chicanery. Now, apparently because they have no hope of deception aiding them further, they come out with the straight declaration that they will stand by the N. P. There is to be no talk of reciprocity or tariff reform. The government will rely on the resources of the Red Parlor to see them through any trouble that may arise among the electors on account of the tariff.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

To the Editor:—I have been prevented by absence from the city from replying at an earlier date to "Bystander's" remarkable letter in the Colonist of Thursday. "Bystander's" diction is so peculiar and polite that I cannot help thinking he is closely allied to the chief commissioner, a defence of whose do nothing policy in connection with the public buildings he attempts. If the chief commissioner has been slandered by me the "slander" is repeated by the legislative committee in its report. That report establishes as a fact that a government official is one of the contractors, and every one in Victoria knows that Mr. Martin is and has been for years a warm personal friend of the accused official. This last fact accounts for the "milk in the cocoanut," and shows why Messrs. Adams and Prevost are allowed to trifle with the job, defy the architect and suspend operations indefinitely without being expelled. The report further shows that no security whatever was exacted from the contractors for the faithful fulfilment of the work, and that even the percentage which the contract required to be kept back has been paid to them, leaving only the paltry sum of $26 due. Could incapacity or favoritism go further? Could there be a greater travesty on the prosecution of a great public work than is furnished by the spectacle of that half-finished structure across the bay, or stronger evidence of the unfitness of the chief commissioner to control the chief spending department of the government than is afforded by the committee's report? I heard of the appointment of Mr. Martin with dismay and alarm. I knew that his experience for thirty years on the confines of civilization unfitted him for any position more responsible than a small cattle rancher, with no business experience whatsoever, and to think of his being suddenly transplanted from a ranch and entrusted with transactions involving millions of dollars was altogether too overpowering for belief. Yet so it is, and the natural effect of such a metamorphosis is before the country. A half-finished building on which the moss has already begun to gather and in which the bats and owls are playing hide-and-go-seek; 300 impoverished workmen who were promised employment before election and are now denied it; two stubborn contractors—one of them the close companion of the chief commissioner—allowed to set the architect and the country at defiance because no bonds were exacted and an incompetent chief commissioner, who takes shares in an illegal raffle but has no time to listen to a tale of woe of fellow beings who are suffering because one of the contractors has a friend at court, who either cannot or will not or dare not do his duty.

It was with a feeling of joy that I read in your paper of Saturday that the official contractor has been ordered by Mr. Davie to divest himself of the contract or resign his office.

The public would be still more gratified if Mr. Davie was to inform Mr. Martin that he must either get a move on or move back to his ranch. So far, as a chief commissioner, he is a pitiable failure.

The dictionary defines a "bystander" as "one who has no concern with the business transacting." Surely Mr. Martin must have written the "Bystander" letter, for he is not concerned about work on the government buildings, while workingmen and their families are starving? Yes, Mr. Martin is a genuine bystander. But how long will Mr. Davie, the house and the country tolerate him in a position which he fails even to adorn? TAXPAYER.

HOSE PURCHASES.

To the Editor: As it is reported that an order is shortly to be placed for hose for the fire department, I would suggest to the council through your columns the importance of calling for tenders for such supplies, as there is only a certain sum of money available for expenditure on our fire department, and it is highly important that the best values shall be secured for such expenditure.
BEAUMONT BOGGS.
Victoria, Feb. 10.

Quick Time to the East.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a new and shorter schedule for eastbound trains, which now leave Seattle at 2 p.m., and Tacoma at 3 p.m., daily, making the run to Chicago in 16 hours less than heretofore. Time to New York, four and a half days. Best schedule ever in effect across the continent. Passenger trains are all now lighted by electricity and heated by steam. For tickets apply to E. E. Blackwood, agent, Adelphi Building.

BANISHED FROM HAWAII.

Three Subjects Deported Without Trial —Seems an Outrage.

Among the passengers on the steamship Warrimoo on Saturday night were three exiles from Honolulu, J. B. Johnston, a British subject, J. Cranston, an American citizen, and Alfred Muller, a German. They were placed on board the ship when she was about to leave the wharf at Honolulu and forcibly deported, and if the story which they tell is true they have been made the victims of a gross outrage by the government of the republic of Hawaii. The three were all under arrest for complicity in the recent rebellion of the royalists. Johnston had been some sort of a special constable, and was charged with having turned traitor. The other two were in the hay, grain and feed and warehouse business, and were arrested on the charge that they plotted to blow up the Central Union church with dynamite on the night of the uprising. They say they were thrust into jail and were not allowed to communicate with any one and could not obtain satisfaction of any kind from any source. They did not know they were to be deported until the morning the Warrimoo sailed, and were not given a chance to settle up or arrange any business affairs. Luckily they fell in with Mr. Hawes, British consul, and later with Minister Willis, United States minister, on the way to the wharf. The two representatives, joined later by the German consul, protested strenuously, but to no avail. The three men are indignant, and threaten to secure justice, if justice is to be had. They say that the government is proceeding in a high-handed manner and that coercion and threats are used on witnesses in all the cases being tried, particularly where the witnesses are Kanakas. They say that the mail brought by the Warrimoo contains letters to the home governments of the three from the diplomatic representatives, and that the full facts of the outrage will soon be before them. On the way up Cranston, who was formerly a lawyer in North Dakota, served a sort of protest on Captain Bird, whom he blames in a measure for carrying him as an unwilling passenger. At the outer wharf on Saturday night Cranston and Muller said they were going to remain on the ship and go back to Honolulu to get justice. Johnston said he intended to remain at Vancouver.

Cranston has already taken action to secure justice, as the following dispatch shows:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.—The reported exile of Americans from Hawaii without a trial promises to bring matters between the administration and the new republic to an acute stage. The state department this morning received the following dispatch from the United States minister at Vancouver: "The British steamship Warrimoo arrived at Vancouver to-day, bringing J. Cranston, a destitute citizen of the United States, banished from Honolulu without a trial. It is understood at the state department that Cranston has been given an asylum at the consulate until this government takes up his case. It is believed prompt redress will be demanded. It is said that every priciple of international law is violated by such banishment.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

A. McGillivray in Custody on a Nanaimo Warrant—May Be a Mistake.

Alexander McGillivray, a young man residing here, was arrested at Russell station, Victoria West, on the arrival of the Nanaimo train to-day on a warrant which charges "Alexander Wilson" with obtaining $45 under false pretences from the New Vancouver Coal and Land Co., Ltd. McGillivray laughed at the idea of being arrested on the charge, and said he was not in Nanaimo on Saturday when the crime was committed, but on the way there on the afternoon train. The warrant upon which he was arrested was sworn to before Mark Bate, J. P., on Saturday and was received here yesterday by Chief Sheppard. Although McGillivray answers the description of Wilson it is just possible that it may be a case of mistaken identity. McGillivray says that he went to Nanaimo for a vacation and when he left there this morning there was no one at the depot to attempt to stop him.

Sergeant Walker was the officer who made the arrest.

Chief Sheppard wired to Nanaimo this afternoon, and it is quite likely that there will be someone here to-morrow who can identify "Mr. Wilson."

Brief Locals.

—Gurley's and other catalogues for engineers at Johnston's, Kirk block. *

—Martin Beattie, of Kamloops, assistant government agent, is in the city and staying at the Dominion.

—A meeting of the city council will be held to-night. There is considerable business to be transacted.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Rev. D. McRae Criticizes the Free Press —Robbery in a Saloon.

Nanaimo, Feb. 11.—Rev. D. A. McRae in his sermon last evening severely criticized the Free Press on account of different items published in that paper in regard to the church.

While Thomas Hopkins, a miner, was sleeping off the effects of a carousal in the Identical hotel on Saturday he was robbed of a valuable gold watch. The police were notified of the robbery and they immediately arrested a man who had recently arrived from Victoria, where it is said he had robbed the sealers. He was searched, but the watch was not found on his person, so he was allowed to go. The police still have him under surveillance.

ABOUT THE SEALS.

The President Sends Down Some Behring Sea Documents.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The president sent to the senate to-day a number of documents regarding sealing in Behring Sea called for by the resolution adopted by the senate on January 8th. Among the other things requested by the resolution are the logs of vessels engraved in enforcing the regulations respecting fur sealing established by the Paris arbitration, the number of seals taken in 1894, the steps taken to extend the Paris treaties sealing regulations to the north Pacific ocean and Behring Sea, and all papers relating to the claims of the British government on account of the seizure of sealing vessels in Behring Sea. In his letter accompanying the documents the president says: "It is impossible to furnish the complete log books of some of the naval vessels, but I venture to express the hope that the reports of the commanders of such vessels herewith submitted will be found to contain in substance as much of the matters recorded in said log books as are important in answering inquiries addressed to me by the senate.

PERSONAL.

G. E. Corbould, M.P., is over from the Mainland.

G. L. Cuppage returned from the Sound last night.

E. V. Bodwell returned from Vancouver last evening.

L. P. Dickson, Duncan, is a guest at the New England.

Miss Pooley returned home from the Mainland Saturday.

Mrs. T. L. Briggs, of New Westminster, is in the city.

C. M. McIntyre returned from Port Townsend last evening.

Miss Farron, of Vancouver, is visiting friends in the city.

P. A. Pauson returned home from the Sound last evening.

Archdeacon Scriven has returned from a visit to California.

Capt. H. H. Lloyd arrived here on the Kingston last evening.

J. C. McLagan, of the Vancouver World, returned to Vancouver Sunday.

J. Patterson, W. Ross, A. Wilson, of Nanaimo, are at the New England.

W. F. Topping, of the C.P.N. Co., returned last evening from Vancouver.

R. H. Benedict returned on Saturday from an extended visit to the east.

E. A. Jacob, secretary to Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, is suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

J. R. Miller, Montreal; W. H. Fisk, Chicago; E. Frank Evans, Portland, are guests at the Victoria.

Adjutant and Mrs. Archibald, of the Salvation Army, will leave Tuesday to visit the different barracks of the army in the province.

BREATHING DEEPLY.

An Exercise Easy to Perform and of Undoubted Value.

With the preliminary but important matter of clothing satisfactorily settled we are ready to breathe. If very weak, lie down on any couch—lie flat on the back. See that the air is fresh, but avoid a draft. Draw in a long, slow breath, letting the diaphragm and abdomen expand as fully as possible. This is done by a contraction of the diaphragm, a quick drawing in of the muscles of the stomach, force the air into the upper part of the lungs and hold it there a moment or two before allowing it to pass up into the throat. This is done by a contraction of the vocal cords and is not usually difficult. But if the cords will not close and the air is not readily controlled close the lips and hold the nose for a moment, which will prevent the air from all leaving the apex of the lungs. With practice the vocal cords will come under perfect control.

Some have difficulty in establishing the abdominal breathing, especially those who have been in the habit of breathing entirely from the throat. But when the clothing no longer forms an obstruction this will gradually right itself. The natural mode of breathing asserts itself most readily when one is laying down; therefore, that position is recommended for daily practice, which should be persistent, but also very gentle. Do not allow yourself to become really fatigued and be careful not to make the lungs ache. If one deep breath brings weakness or dizziness, stop with the one breath, but try again when fully rested. The upper part of the chest will gradually expand and in time will round out beautifully.

The careful practice of deep breathing will bring new vitality to any organ not incurably diseased. It will enrich the blood more than any preparation of iron or cod liver oil. It has greater power than any anodyne to sooth and restore exhausted nerves. It will round the chest, straighten the shoulders, fill the chest, give a sparkle to the eyes, a color to the cheeks. Those who like to sing will rejoice to find their voice gaining marvelously in strength and purity of tone.—Demorest's Magazine.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is abundant reason for belief that it will cure you.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!
It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises,
Chilblains, Bunions.
Cracks between the Toes,
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.
Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—A good shave, 10c., 101 Douglas. *

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's. *

—For prices plate glass see Mellor. *

—The Foresters' calico dress ball has been postponed for two weeks.

—Dr. Findley, late of Findley & Baker has removed to 61 Government street, over Baker's shoe store. *

—Negus cloth is used for covering chairs, lounges, window seats, etc., and is very effective. Weiler Bros. *

—Gentlemen—To enjoy easy shaving, get an outfit at Fox's, 78 Government street. Instructions for using and stropping given. *

—The meeting of the Y. M. C. A. called for to-morrow evening has been postponed. Due notice will be given of the date on which it will be held.

—The Wanderers defeated the Y. M. C. A. football team at a game of Association football at Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon. The score was 11 to nil.

—The young people of Emmanuel Baptist church will give a reception to the members of the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday evening. It will take place in the rooms of the association.

—The attendance at the Y. M. C. A. popular concert on Saturday night was very large and the entertainment passed off very successfully. The programme as printed in advance was carried out.

—The Busy Bees of Victoria West Baptist mission, under the direction of Miss A. Clyde, will give an entertainment to-morrow evening at the school room of Calvary Baptist church. It will be under the auspices of the Women's Baptist mission circle.

—At the congregational social of the Central Presbyterian church, James Bay, to-night, Dr. Robertson, of Winnipeg, superintendent of Presbyterian missions, will deliver a short address. He is an excellent speaker, and it will be a pleasure to hear him talk. The rest of the programme of the evening is very good.

—There is a big potlach in progress on the South Saanich Indian reserve. The Songhees, Cowichan and Nanaimo braves, as well as the Indians of Saanich, are by special R. S. V. P. invitations participating in the affair. There will very likely be many white visitors to the camp during the five days the festivities are kept up.

—Hon. G. B. Martin won the pretty ostrich feather fan raffled at the Grotto and W. J. Barnes the Varsity bicycle raffled at the Queen's hotel on Saturday night. The editor of the New York Clipper, to whom the appeal was taken in the decision as to the bean guessing contest at Jamieson's, has reversed the decision of the court below. He holds that the possessors of numbers 1840 and 1842 share all the prizes and that Wm. Beswick has two chances in the shake-off.

—Rev. Dr. Robertson, superintendent of missions for the western division of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church on Sunday morning and that of St. Andrews church on Sunday evening. He reviewed the work being done by this denomination in the west and impressed upon his hearers the necessity of doing all in their power to assist in carrying it on. The services were well attended and his remarks were listened to with evident pleasure.

—The Euphonic Orchestra society, under the leadership of E. F. Wickens, will appear before the public for the first time in a concert at Institute hall on the 25 th inst., in aid of the food and shelter depot of the Salvation Army. There are seventeen in the society, all pupils of Mr. Wickens, and they will be assited on the ocasion by Mr. and Mrs. Clement Rowlands, Miss Agatha Dolan and P. Gordon. The programme will be made up principally of the music of the great composers, and there will be careful rehearsing in order to give a finished performance.

—More than five hundred people went to the drill hall on Saturday night to hear the concert by the B. C. B. G. A. band and see Alfred Duguay perform on the tight rope. The latter gave a very creditable exhibition, showing himself to be much at home high up in the air on the slender rope. He was frequently applauded. It reminded one of Oak Bay in summer to see and hear the band. The "Col. Prior" march was a success, being encored and the leader, Prof. Finn, congratulated as its composer. The rest of the numbers were very well selected and were well rendered.

—Cure your cough with Bronchial Balsam. Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street. *

—The Victoria Rugby footballers will go to New Westminster next Saturday to play a match there.

—Art feltings in a variety of colors, lately received, also a big line of inexpensive lace curtains. Weiler Bros. *

—The cheapest grocery, 165 1-2 Douglas street, second house from Chatham, sells Pratt's Astral coal oil for $1.40. *

—The Canadian-Australian liner Miowera arrived at Sydney, Australia this (Monday) morning from Victoria and Vancouver.

—The Star lacrosse club will be organized for the coming season at a meeting to be held this evening at 27 Government street.

—A very successful meeting of those interested in the linseed oil mill to be erected at Sidney was held at Saanich on Saturday. A committee was appointed and a prospectus will be issued shortly giving an outline of the reasons for starting the company.

—We astonish all. Nearly every day we meet a new customer who has never traded with us before. They never fail to express their surprise at the large assortment of all kinds of clothing and furnishing goods we carry. Cameron, the Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers. *

—Inspector Roper claims that there are many diseased cattle on the Cloverdale farm, of the Tolmie estate. Summonses were issued this morning and the case will come up for hearing in the provincial police court on Thursday. The summonses are to show cause why the cattle should not be destroyed, as provided by the contagious diseases animals act.

—There was a very good turn out of people at the Saturday night meeting of the Herald street mission. By request of the president Miss McGregor, H. O'Neill occupied the chair, and filled the post very acceptably. The programme, which was a good one, was well carried out and the meeting was a very successful one in every respect. The meetings are held every Saturday night.

—There is to be a conversazione at the Reformed Episcopal church on Wednesday evening, and as usual it will very likely prove a popular affair. There will be several numbers of vocal and instrumental music. At the end of the programme the Magic Mirror, or Princess Valentine, will be given again. It was a part of the programme at the last affair at the church, and is to be repeated at the request of a large number.

—Ald. R. T. Williams has bulletined the following notice of motion: "I hereby give notice that at the next regular meeting of the city council I shall move for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into all matters pertaining to the new addition to the cemetery, especially as to the cost of the land and expenditures on drainage, and report wherein a waste of public money (if any) has occurred in connection with the grounds."

—The steamer City of Kingston had a party of eight tourists on board from St. Louis yesterday afternoon. They are the first who have made the trip this season, which Purser Fred Thorndyke said yesterday afternoon would no doubt prove an early one this season. The east has had a terrible winter, which is not over yet, and the prospects of bright skies, warm sunshine and blooming flowers will very likely draw tourists this way even before the snow has melted in the east.

—There was an entertainment at the Y. W. C. A. parlors, 63 Government street, on Saturday night. A good number were present and an interesting programme was presented. A short address was given by Bishop Cridge. The rooms are nicely furnished and are for the use of young women. There is a piano and a large number of magazines and papers. Coffee, tea and cocoa will be supplied between noon and 1.30 daily. Young women working out can eat their lanches there. The rooms will be open from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. and all young women will be welcomed. There is already a membership of over one hundred and a number of departments have been started for the promotion of charitable, Biblical and other work. The officers of the society are: President, Mrs. McKillican; secretary, Miss Carr; treasurer, Miss Russell.

—The ladies' committee of the late ball in aid of the Protestant Orphans' Home announce that the gross proceeds of the concert were $552. The expenses were $40. The net result is $512, which handsome sum was to-day paid over by Mrs. D. W. Higgins to the officers of the orphans' home. The ladies wish to thank all friends who so kindly contributed articles and money to insure a successful issue. Below will be found a list of the principal donors: Mrs. Dunsmuir, Mrs. O'Reilly, Turner, Beeton & Co., Leiser & Co., Fell & Co., Hudson Bay Co., F. C. Davidge, J. Sehl, Weiler Bros., Erskine & Wall, A. Phillips, Thorpe & Co., C. Morley, J. H. Falconer, Henry Clay, New England Bakery, Dixi H. Ross, E. Carne, Hibben & Co., Robert Jamieson, C. Bruund, the Colonist, the Times, the Province, Victoria Transfer Co., J. Hutchison, Her Majesty's Dockyard, city electric light works, Sir William Wallace society, James Bay Athletic association, C. Holland, Mr. Golpin, A. W. Jones, Jos. Wilson and John Smith for his ervices.

—The meeting of the members of the Y. M. C. A. called for to-night has been postponed until further notice.

—Remember the 25 cent dance at Colquitz hall, Carey road, to-night. Refreshments served at 10.30. Take bus from transfer stables at 7.30.

—All members, subscribers and friends of the Y. M. C. A. are invited to attend a reception at the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday evening next. The reception will be given by the young people of Emmanuel Baptist church. Good programme; refreshments; no charges.

—A number of members of the Congregational church are considering the question of establishing a branch of that body in this city, and would be pleased to hear from any one in sympathy with the object. Letters may be addressed to Wm. Scowcroft, Lansdowne road, Victoria. *

—Institute hall will probably have a large number gathered within its walls on Tuesday night at the benefit concert tendered to Prof. Buck. The programme is unique and interesting. The best local talent will be heard and the choicest compositions of the masters will be presented. W. Edgar Buck will be the musical director, and J. E. Bridgman the accompanist. The programme follows:

PART I.

Duet—From the Opera "Simon Boccanegra" ..... Verdi
Miss Devereaux, Mr. Buck.
Song—"Farewell Marguerite" ..... White
Miss Amina Wey.
Song—"Answers" ..... Robyn
Mr. James Pilling.
Aria (by request)—"Staccato Polka" .... Mulder
Miss Jameson.
Song—"Hybrias the Cretan" ..... Elliott
Mr. W. E. Buck.
Piano Solo—"Valse Brillante" ..... Rubenstein
Miss Dawson, R.A.M.
Shadow Song—"Dinorah" (in costume) ..... Meyerbeer
Miss Agnew.
(With lime light effects by Mr. Perry.)
Song—"Elegie" ..... Massenet
Miss Powell
(Cello obligato, Mr. Galpin.)
Trio—"The Gipsies Laughing Song" ..... Glover
Miss Jameson, Mrs. D. R. Harris, Mr. Buck.
Interlude—"Cachuca Dance" (in costume)
Mrs. W. Chapman.

PART II.

Character scenes, in costume.
Ireland.
"The Harp That Once" .....
..... Miss Shamrock Hibernia
"Londonderry" ..... Mr. Harry Brannigan
England.
"Rule Britannia" ..... Miss Rose Britannia
Scotland.
"Jessie's Dream" ..... Miss Thistle Scotia
National airs on the bagpipes.
China.
"Ling Lang Long Lung" The Big 4 Heathens
"Chinese Character Sketch" .....
..... By Li Hung Chang
France.
"The Marseillaise" ..... Mons. Rouget de Lisle
United States.
"The Star Spangled Banner" ..... Miss Liberty
To conclude with act 2nd of the romantic drama, "Forgiven."
Jack o' Diamond, a gambler .....
..... Mr. W. M. Chapman
Willard Graham, a false friend .....
..... Mr. Geo. Shedden
Denver Dan, a partner of Jack's .....
..... Mr. Chas. Lawrence
Annie Diamond, Jack's wife .....
..... Mrs. W. M. Chapman
Cordelia, Annie's aunt .. Mrs. W. W. Clarke
Leonie, Jack's little daughter .....
..... Little Mabel Dods

TO A LOCAL FIRM.

Fred Toms Gives up His Building Contract and Elford & Smith Get it.

Elford & Smith, the Victoria contractors, will build the new custom house and postoffice for the Dominion government. They were advised to that effect late Saturday afternoon by the department at Ottawa. Fred Toms, who was the successful tenderer originally, is still a very sick man at Jubilee Hospital, and has been ordered to leave for the south just as soon as he can travel. It would not have been practicable for him to have carried on the contract, and he gave it up. The local firm were the next lowest who had tendered in a proper way and the contract was, after a couple of weeks' negotiation awarded to them at the figures at which Mr. Toms was to have done the work. The final telegram came on Saturday afternoon, and after a conference with F. C. Gamble, resident engineer for the Dominion government, the matter was made public. The firm's original tender was six thousand dollars higher than the figures of Mr. Toms, at which they do the work, and there was but one lower tender, which was irregular. It was therefore a matter of business and not the influence of any members that brought about the result for which Messrs. Elford & Smith are now being congratulated by their friends.

Work will be commenced as soon as possible, but it will be some time before the necessary preliminaries are arranged. Elford & Smith are to be congratulated. As a local firm they will engage local workmen and will push the work to completion as vigorously as is possible.

Warning to Women.

Ladies who appreciate the high quality of Priestley's dress goods should make it a point to see that Priestley's name is stamped on every five yards. Instances are not unknown where Priestley's trade mark, 'The Varnished Board,' has been used the second time with inferior goods wrapped upon it.

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

W. J. JEFFREE,

The Golden Rule Clothing Store,

....HAS REMOVED....

From the Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts. to

77 GOVERNMENT STREET,

Premises lately occupied by J. Johnston & Co., Booksellers

LENZ & LEISER,

Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing Gents' Furnishings, Etc.

We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

C. H. STICKELS . . . .

ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.

CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

CREAMERY AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Large and Enthusiastic Gathering at Colquitz Hall, Carey Road.

A large representation of farmers and others assembled at the new Colquitz hall, Carey road, on Saturday evening for the purpose of further considering the questions of creamery and tuberculosis. President Hilliger being present announced that in regard to the creamery question he had but little to say in addition to what he had said on a former occasion. He had telegraphed to the minister of agriculture at Ottawa several times and had not as yet received the complete information desired. The professor then spoke at some length on the tuberculosis question. Dr. Tolmie, V. S., discussed this latter question with great earnestness, and the farmers and dairymen present handled it in a way that made every one present feel sorry that the provincial government had no representative present. The farmers and dairymen are determined to press the matter until such time as the provincial government shall see that justice is done by all who have been made to suffer through the killing and quarantining of their cattle.

The following resolution, passed unanimously at the meeting, is very clear and distinct, and there is no mistaking the fact that the farmers know well who to blame for the blundering that has been done in connection with the tuberculosis question. It was moved by Mr. Holmes and seconded by Mr. Cavin and unanimously resolved: "That this meeting, although fully recognizing that the Dominion government should assume all responsibility in connection with the tuberculosis question, still insists that the provincial government, having taken upon itself the appointment of an inspector to act in the matter of destroying cattle said to be affected with tuberculosis, and to quarantine others, it is clearly the duty of the provincial government to pay fair compensation for all cattle already killed or quarantined, and to see that no further injustice whatever is done by such killing or quarantining by order of the provincial government, unless it is the intention of the provincial government to pay all damages connected therewith."

A public meeting is also to be held at the Cedar Hill school house on Wednesday evening next to continue the discussion.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

George Smith Loses His Arm Through an Accidental Shot.

George Smith was the victim of a shocking gunning accident yesterday afternoon, in which he lost his left arm. He was at Sidney for a little shooting trip with his chum, W. Lenfesty, and was getting out of a row boat when the accident happened. His shot gun lay on one of the seats in the boat, and after he got out he reached down to pick it up. It must have caught on one of the seats in some way, for it was suddenly discharged, and Smith received the contents of the barrels in his left arm just above the elbow. The shot made a terrible wound, cutting the veins, arteries, muscles, shattering the bone and lacerating the flesh in a terrible manner. Mr. Lenfesty and others did everything for the wounded man. The arm was bound up to stop the flow of blood and Smith was brought to the city on a special train very kindly given by the men of the Victoria & Sidney railway. It was shortly after 2 o'clock when the accident happened, and in two hours Smith was on the operating table at the Jubilee hospital. Dr. Richardson made an examination of the arm and decided that it could not be saved. It was useless to even attempt to do so, and he therefore after the usual preparations amputated the arm. This was done at a point about five inches below the shoulder. Smith was very weak from the loss of blood and the shock, and was quite feeble last night.

Mr. Smith as lived here all his life, and is very well known, particularly among the young men. He caught last season for the Victoria baseball club, and was a very promising player. He is about 22 years old and is employed by Sommers & Co.

Late this afternoon the hospital authorities reported that the youth was doing very well.

A gentleman who was at Sydney yesterday says that Smith displayed iron nerve after being wounded. He also spoke highly of the assitance given by Sergeant Langley and Constable Hutchinson, who were present and temporarily dressed the wound.

PROVINCIAL LIBERALS.

Organization of the Executive Committee on Saturday.

Delegations of three from each of the cities, representing Liberal associations, met in the Times office on Saturday evening and completed the organization of the provincial committee. The names of a number of oppositionists in the outlying districts, which are as yet unorganized politically, were submitted and added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Davies, Vancouver, seconded by Mr. Paterson, Nanaimo, Mr. Hewitt Bostock was named chairman of the committee.

The work of the committee was debated and defined, and subsequently the opinion was elicited, from those present and from letters read, that there was likely to be an opposition candidate in the field in every constituency in British Columbia, and with reasonable prospects of success in each.

The meeting adjourned about 10.30, the mainland contingent returning home this morning.

Correspondence may be addressed to Mr. H. Bostock, this city, who as chairman has been authorized to communicate with Liberals in every section of the province.

MUSICAL.

PROF. BRADLEY, Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and 'Cello lessons; he also undertakes the training of choirs and choral societies. Address: 104 Pandora Street. 15-1m

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The....

Only Piano

WITH A TRANSPOSING KEYBOARD,

whereby a piece of music can be played in ANY key desired, is the

HEINTZMAN & CO.,

a thoroughly FIRST-CLASS instrument in every way.

Sole Agents.

M. W. WAITT & CO.,

64 Government Street

ALL OVER THE PROVINCE.

Machinery for the Horse Fly Mines—Ore Shipped From Camp McKinney.

Ranchers Feeding Cattle for Beef —Westminster Conservatives Organize.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—A large quantity of mining machinery has arrived here from San Francisco consigned to Mr. J M B.rowning. This is for the Cariboo and Horsefly mines, and consists of over thirty pieces which, when put together, will form several new "Giant" monitors.

The sale of Fraser River Mining and Dredging Company's stock took place at Emanuels' auction rooms on Saturday night. The large attendance of bidders and keen competition showed the interest taken by the general public in this enterprise. The entire block, consisting of three hundred shares, was knocked down to Ald. Coupland at the price of $2.10 per share, the highest amount ever yet realized for this stock.

The Conservatives of Westminster district have elected the following officers:

President—Mr. John Hendry.

Vice-Presidents for New Westminster —Mr. John Wilson, M. Sinclair, C. G. Major, E. A. Jenns, W. B. Townsend.

Vice-Presidents for district—N. C. Schou, Burnaby; S. A. Cawley, Chilliwack; Wm. Knight, Popcum; James Fox, Coquitlam; James Gourlay, Nicomen; R. S. Clarke, Dewdney; E. C. Potts, Mission.

Other vice-presidents are yet to be elected from other districts.

Secretary, T. C. Atkinson; treasurer, T. S. Annandale.

VERNON.

(Vernon News.)

On Saturday the owners of Caribou claim, Camp McKinney, forwarded a car load of ore and concentrates to the Tacoma smelter. The shipment consisted of 240 sacks of concentrates and 85 of ore, and came by teams to Penticton, thence by steamer Aberdeen and the C. P. R. The company have two four-horse teams engaged in hauling ore from McKinney to Penticton, and they take back provisions, mining supplies, etc., on the return trip. The effect of the money circulated by this rich-paying property is already beginning to be felt in the lower country.

The weather for the past few days has been such as to cause some of the old-timers who pose as weather prophets to predict that the winter is over and spring has struck us in earnest. What little snow we had has entirely disappeared from the roads and mud reigns supreme. The farmers would be glad to see another downfall of snow as, unless we get an exceptionally wet spring, the crops are liable to suffer from scarcity of moisture.

It will be noticed that no reference was made at the last meeting of the council to the subject of waterworks. The reason is that the committee have been in communication with the Okanagan Land and development company regarding the surrender of their charter, and word has not yet been received from them. From a private letter to one of the aldermen it has been ascertained that the services of Mr. Tracey, the city engineer of Vancouver, can be procured to give an authoritative opinion on the best scheme to pursue, and Mr. Tracey also kindly offered to give to any person who assumes control of the work the benefit of his advice and experience. It looks as if the new council were determined to make an effort to carry this scheme through, and we have more hopes of seeing the work started this year than we have been able to entertain at any previous period since the scheme was mooted.

Mr. C. O'Keefe was unfortunate enough to lose ten head of cattle this week on the range near Mr. Tronson's ranch. The animals got into a patch of wild parsnips and their death resulted from feeding on this poisonous plant.

Fifteen pre-emptions were recorded at the government land office during the month of January.

The recent thaw occasioned several heavy snowslides on the main line, by which traffic was somewhat delayed.

KAMLOOPS.

Kamloops Sentinel.

Mr. Hatherley, formerly engineer on one of the Columbia river steamers, is building a steamer for himself and partners at Salmon Arm to ply on Shuswap lake and the Thompson river. It will be 85 feet long, with about twenty-four tons cargo capacity, and will have machinery sufficiently powerful to develop a good rate of speed.

Mr. J. A. Mara, M. P., James McIntosh, W. H. Pegram, manager of the Bank of British Columbia, W. F. Wood and others interested in the purchase of the Homestake claim, went up to that property on Monday last, getting back on Wednesday night. They express themselves as much pleased with the appearance of the mine. As a result of this visit development work will be continued by making an uprise from the tunnel, following the vein to the surface. This will give further ventilation and establish a knowledge of the body of ore in sight. Arrangements will be made for putting in a stamp mill, but the richest of the ore will have to be smelted, and consequently shipped. Two shifts of men are now at work.

The upper Nicola correspondent says: "Most of the ranchers are feeding up beef, but do not know whether they are going to sell them or not. There are about 500 head of beef feeding between Quilchena and Kamloops, and just as fine animals as anyone can get in any part of the country.

It is reported that Mr. T. Bulman and Mr. John Peterson met with quite a loss the other day by the ice at Rock lake giving way while a band of cattle were on it, and eighteen head were drowned, eleven head of which belonged to Mr. Bulman and seven to Mr. Peterson.

CHURCHILL AND GLADSTONE.

What the Late Lord Randolph Had to Say of the Grand Old Man.

In an article in the New York Tribune Mr. G. W. Smalley tells of Lord Randolph Churchill's opinion of Mr. Gladstone.

I owe to Lord Randolph himself an account of his one personal interview with Mr. Gladstone on public business. It was while he was chancellor of the exchequer. Mr. Gladstone was then at Dollis hill, the Kilburn villa which Lord Aberdeen put at his disposal as often and as long as he cared to use it—half an hour's drive from Connaught Place, where Lord Randolph then lived. Finance is one of the two or three subjects which have always had a permanent interest for the great Liberal, and he had asked the young Conservative chancellor of the exchequer to come out and talk with him on some points then at issue with respect to the public accounts. He went the next afternoon, and was received by Mr. Gladstone under an apple tree in the garden. You may be certain that on neither side was there a thought of political antagonism between them, or of their contests in the house. Such contests in England seldom leave any bitterness behind. They met as two English gentlemen who had something to discuss. They had a long talk. Mr. Gladstone stated his views with that tremendous energy so characteristic of him; putting all his force of intellect into his argument. "For the first time in my life," said Lord Randolph, "I felt myself in the presence of a superior being." That always seemed to me a remarkable confession. It became more so when he went to draw a kind of contrast between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury. "I have known Lord Salisbury all my life, intimately. I was his friend and colleague. He was my chief. He is a great man and a great leader, with the mental range and the force of character you know. It never occurred to me to be afraid of him, or to think of myself with reference to him as other than an equal. A better man than I, no doubt, and an older, but still of the same clay. Mr. Gladstone is a being apart. You know how the royalties regard themselves, as if they were another race, and the meanest royalty far above the highest of other than royal blood. That is the impression Gladstone made on me. He was not merely greater but dissimilar. I had to discuss finance with him. I did the best I could with the discussion and argument, as I do in the house, where I never hesitated to face him, as you know. In private it is another matter. I could argue, but before the man himself I bent."

Hard things, I see, are said about Lord Randolph's hard hitting in his house of commons controversies with Mr. Gladstone. He himself admitted, with the generous frankness which was in him, that he had sometimes struck too heavily. You commented the other day on his description of his great opponent in 1886 as an old man in a hurry. It was the one thing which Lord Randolph himself most regretted. "But," I said, "it was a perfectly true and picturesque account of the matter." He would not admit that the truth of it atoned for the severity. "Of course it was true," he admitted. "It summed up the situation. Never would Gladstone have taken the line he did, or dealt with home rule in the way he did, or tyrannized over his party the way he did, had he been twenty years younger. But I ought not to have said it."

FORTUNES IN FUR COATS.

An English Furrier Gives Some Details of High Prices.

Speaking of the four thousand dollar fur coat stolen from Lady Marwick, in connection of her description of herself as a "splendid pauper" under the new English tax laws, a furrier, talking in the Westminster Budget, says:

"As a matter of fact, $4000 for a lady's fur coat is absolutely nothing out of the way in our experience. On the contrary, it is rather a low price for a fur coat for a lady of means and of social position. There are large numbers of such ladies who wear fur coats of about $4750 to just over $5000, and now and again, not so very rarely, we make a coat up to $7500."

"What kind of fur are these coats lined with?"

"There are three kinds of expensive fur—Russian sable, natural black fox and sea otter. But it is not the lining only that makes a coat expensive. The trimming is another very valuable—often the most valuable—part. Take a set of Russian sable tails; that alone costs $4000; nor is this surprising, for we pay $400 for one tiny skin as it comes to us straight from Russia, in an unprepared state."

"Then what constitutes such a set?"

"Simply a plain front, collar and cuffs and a deep garniture round the coat. But remember how many tails go to such a set, and remember also that it is the most beautiful fur that could possibly be had."

"I suppose a coat like this lasts forever?"

"It does last for many years, unless ladies are careless with it. But if you give them very hard wear and neglect them it is only natural that they should be spoilt."

"But what about changes in fashion? Is the $5000 fur coat worn whether it is fashionable or not?"

"Oh, no; a great number of these coats come back to us every year to be altered according to the latest fashion."

"Are your customers of this class very fastidious and troublesome about these costly garments?"

"No, not in the very least. Of course there may be exceptions occasionally, but, on the whole these ladies are far easier to please than many. They have confidence in us; they know that the firm would supply nothing but what was thoroughly good and genuine. It is the people who want an ancient sealskin jacket altered, or something of that kind who often prove the most troublesome. They seem to think that we can put the fur back on the animal, and turn it from being worn and rotten into new material. We do anything which it is possible to do; but to turn old fur into new is beyond the limitations of even the cleverest furrier."

"To return to the 'splendid paupers' fur. What constitutes a complete wardrobe of furs?"

"A long coat, a short one, perhaps a third, trimmed with fur, and a muff and cape. Such a wardrobe is worth several thousands, and you would be surprised to know how many ladies have such a wardrobe. They look upon their furs as upon their jewels, it seems. I know one customer of ours whose wardrobe of furs is worth $75,000, and only the other day we made a coat for $10,000, and the trimming of the coat of another lady cost $5000."

"Then about fur coats for men? It looks as if they were becoming more popular. Is that so?"

"It is indeed. Even six or seven years ago Englishmen seemed ashamed to wear fur coats, and if you saw a man in such a coat you set him down at once to be either an actor, an artist or a foreigner. That is no longer so, although there are still a good many men who are a little shy about the matter. They want a fur coat, but they don't want it to be recognized as such. So they have a coat lined with fur, but they don't have a fur collar or cuffs. And since we have made it for years a special feature to make fur coats fit, it is quite possible for a man to wear a fur lined overcoat that looks exactly like an ordinary coat.

"The majority of men, however, do not mind it being noticed that they wear fur coats. And why should they? Surely a man who goes out to his club or dinner at night, in evening dress, which is much thinner than the clothes he wears during the day, requires a fur coat. But the men's coats are far less expensive than the ladies'. We make them up to $2500 or $3000, but we also sell good coats, lined with muskrat, which is the best fur for wear, at $50. This is our cheapest coat. The average price a man pays is from $250 to $500, but there again the collar and cuffs form an important part of the value."

The Cook's Puzzle

How to avoid sodden pastry?

The Problem is Solved by the production of our New Shortening

Cottolene

which makes light, crisp, healthful, wholesome pastry.

Mrs. McBride, Marion Harland, and other expert Cooking authorities endorse Cottolene. You can't afford to do without Cottolene.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Popular Approval

is accorded ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI. It strengthens digestion wonderfully.

Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

RUPTURE

More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 20 years fully equal to personal examination by mail. 37 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free. CHARLES CLUTHE, 186 King St. W., Toronto.

Agents: Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 25,

Taking effect January 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the —— and —— of each month at —— o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast ports and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.	TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."	1147

8 30 pm	Lv	M 11	...Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	... Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...Tacoma...	81	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

S. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 121 First street, Washington, Portland, Or.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bathroom, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to C. H. WEEKS, General Agent, No. 72 Government Street.

F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., St. Paul, Minnesota.

A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St.,

Finest and best equipped Hall in the city for Concerts, Balls and Socials. Fine Stage, Large Gallery, Absolutely fireproof, Property Ventilated, Electric Lights, also Lodge Rooms. Apply Capt J. D. Warren, 9 Trounce avenue.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 23.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.)	No. 1 Pass.	Daily	STATIONS.	Daily	No. 3 Pass.	NORTH BOUND. (Read Down.)
	Noon.					
	Ar 12 00		Victoria			Lv 3 30
	11 55		Russell's			3 35
	11 50		Shoal Bay			3 40
	11 33		Parry's Bay			3 57
	11 25		Langford			4 05
	10 55		Goldstream			4 35
	10 33		Shawnigan Lake			4 57
	10 20		Cobble Hill			5 10
	9 55		Mckenzie's			5 35
	9 35		Duncan's			5 55
	9 05		Somenos			6 25
	8 55		Westholme			6 35
	8 45		Chemainus			6 45
	8 25		Oyster Bay Siding			7 05
	8 15		Nyatt Bay			7 15
	8 05		Nanaimo			7 25
	Lv 8 00		Wellington			Ar 7 30

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER JOAN

W. D. OWEN, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 8 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Popular and Scenic Route

TO THE EAST.

The Great Transcontinental Route from Pacific to Atlantic without change of cars. Through Daily Sleepers to all points east.

UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS to Boston, Montreal, Toronto and St. Paul without change.

ROYAL : MAIL : STEAMSHIP : LINE

—TO—

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Short Route to the Orient.

For rates and all information apply to—

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Dist Passenger Agent. Vancouver, B.C.

GEO. Mck. BROWN, Agent, Victoria, cor. Fort and Government St.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, February 16th, 1895, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa—Thursday, March 7, at 8 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNOR, Agent, Boston Square, Victoria

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

UMATILLA, - - - FEB. 12

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

JUST TO HAND—3 Cases Men's and Boys' Clothing.
4 Cases Underwear and Top Shirts.
PRICES LOW.
B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

VOYAGE OF THE WARRIMOO.

She Had an Uneventful Trip from Sydney—Large Passenger List.

The Canadian-Australian liner Warrimoo, Captain Charles E. Bird, R. N. R., arrived here at midnight on Saturday night, eight days from Honolulu. Purser E. H. Humphries, successor to Purser Munroe, who is shortly to marry and settle down in Sydney, furnished the following report of the voyage:

Left Sydney on the 18th of January at 1 p.m., with fresh southeast winds and high sea until the 22nd, thence light winds and fine weather until we arrived at Suva, which was reached at 10 a.m. on the 24th. At 7.30 p. m. on the same date the ship left Suva, stopped at Weilangelala next day at noon for three hours, to land Mr. Carpenter and party sent from Suva to re-erect the lighthouse destroyed during the recent hurricane. At 6.30 a.m. on the 27th we landed mail matter at Hull island, and were under full speed again at 6.35 a.m., and passed Mary island at 3 p.m. on the same date. Experienced squally, unsteady, southeast trades, northeast trades, dull and unsettled, with long, high northwest swell. We arrived off Honolulu at 11 p.m. on the 1st inst., and took pilot on board at 7 p.m. on the 2nd inst. We left Honolulu at 2.10 p.m. on the same date and discharged the pilot at 2.30 p.m. We rounded Taboosh island at 5 p.m. on the 9th and arrived at Victoria at midnight. Experienced fresh, southerly winds on leaving Honolulu for three days; thence fine and foggy weather until the 9th. Passed large American ship showing numbers, in ballast, bound north, but she was too far off to distinguish flags.

Mrs. Gove and infant, Captain Swain and Mr. Folsom and fifteen second cabin passengers left the ship here, and Messrs. Howard, Girvin, Marriott, and Holmes and Hogan and fifteen second class passengers continued on to Vancouver. There were also some steerage passengers.

Captain Swain was master of the American bark Ophir, recently wrecked off the Fiji islands, and he is on his way to San Francisco. The story of the wreck has already been told.

The ship brought up a very fair amount of cargo, but her shipments for this port were not very heavy. She began discharging shortly after her arrival, and left early this morning for Vancouver.

THE NEIL HEATH CASE.

To the Editor:—It may appear that any letter of explanation anent the now famous "Neil Heath case" is unnecessary. The council of public instruction has tried the prisoner, found him guilty and sentenced him to a fine of $600. As loyal subjects and believing in the doctrine of the infallibility of the "powers that be," we may well bow our heads, and acknowledge such supreme wisdom, justice and mercy.

I confess to a little heresy upon the matter. At a meeting of the school board held on Friday, Feb. 8th, I designated the sentence as an infamous one, but such language does not adequately describe my views.

In the Colonist of February 2nd the editor says that it is greatly to be regretted that the board of school trustees had not the moral courage to come to a definite decision in the Heath case. If the editor had substituted the Council of Public Instruction for the board of school trustees any intelligent person would have applauded the criticism. For look at the facts. Mr. Heath in a lesson on January 16th uses language of which the Roman Catholics complain. The Catholic clergy being intelligent and capable persons, complain at once to the rightful authorities, the Council of Public Instruction. The Council of Public Instruction immediately send the superintendent of education to make enquiry. This he does upon January 23rd, and on February 6th, fourteen days after, the verdict is given and the sentence pronounced. Now it is clear that if the school board were to blame in not acting promptly, the Council of Public Instruction were far worse. But suppose the school board had done so, and discharged Mr. Heath, giving, as it was bound to do, the reason for such dismissal, it may have been that Col. Baker, as minister of education would have justly administered a rebuke—as he did a few weeks ago—to the effect that the studies of the schools were matters exclusively for the department and not for the board!

The Province, in its issue of February 9th, is even more extraordinary in its deliverance. It eulogizes Mr. Hayward's paraphrase—which by the way, is prettier in the revised version than in its original state—and proceeds to deliberately argue that Mr. Heath's letter was in itself sufficient evidence for his condemnation. Neither Mr. Glover, Mr. Lewis nor myself held that Mr. Heath was entirely guiltless. We agreed that he was indiscreet, that he had needlessly introduced irrelevant matter. The Paris incident was a great blunder. Mr. Heath himself admitted this, proffered an apology and in the plainest way tendered his regrets. But is every blunder or indiscretion made by the teaching staff to be visited with a fine of six months' salary. Shall all reference to religion—unfortunately necessary to the teaching of history—be visited with a deprivation of the means of a livelihood, if the teacher shall injudiciously tread upon somebody's religious corns? When Mr. Offerhaus, a former teacher of the High School, ridiculed—not once only—the Salvation Army methods, did the department interfere? When a lady teacher called for a religious census in her class to the evident disparagement of the minority, was an enquiry deemed necessary? Ask Dr. Pope to look down the records of the teachers under his charge and he will find that some do not use the Lord's Prayer. Why? Because their religious belief or non-belief causes them to abstain from its use. Is not this by implication, an interference with the religious belief of some of the scholars? Shall the board of school trustees therefore in order to maintain religious liberty, and equality introduce religious intolerance?

If the editor of the Province will only read the history of those events which called forth the Test Act he will see how innocent men and women were hounded to their death through religious prejudice, hatred and intolerance, and if he will pursue his ecclesiastical studies far enough and draw honest conclusions from them, he will arise resolved to fearlessly advocate even-handed justice to all factions, despite the clamor of religious bigotry on the one hand, or the nonchalance of religious indifference on the other. Mr. Heath's misdemeanor—a first offence, remember—called for a stern reprimand, a fine perhaps of $50, but the ruthless severity of the sentence of the Council of Public Instruction reminds one of the star chamber days, or of the gentle exactions of the sainted King Henry VIII, defender of the faith!

My colleagues and myself refused to vote for Mr. Heath's decapitation; we were a unit in saying his transgression was a venial one, but as the Council of Public Instruction had already investigated, they might be reasonably allowed to complete their work. This they have done to the boundless satisfaction of religious intolerance under the guise of excluding religion from our schools. From such defenders of religious equality from such practical manifestations of Christian charity, "Good Lord, deliver us!

It is recorded in an historical book of Christianity that a woman was found guilty of a grievous sin, and some religious purists proposed capital punishment. The Great Prophet of Nazareth looked the accusers in the face and said: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." If this test is applied to the Council of Public Instruction, will they be able to hurl any missiles at the unfortunate Mr. Heath? Shall Col. Baker, minister of education, who had scarcely assumed the rank of cabinet minister when he proposed to introduce the religious teaching of the Church of England into our school system—shall Col. Baker throw the first stone? I frankly admit, the general tendency of the gallant colonel's educational administration to be both enlightened and progressive, but because he made this grievous blunder would it be right for the cabinet or the people to politically decapitate him? Yet the blow aimed at unsectarian teaching was a crime of unparalleled magnitude compared with Mr. Heath's offence. Look at the premier's conduct towards religious people—the evident opposition against any clauses in a Sabbath observance act which would make it operative—his distinct attempt to create a vested interest in liquor licenses than which no greater injury to religious consciences could be offered—shall the premier pass sentence upon Mr. Heath. There are a few stones handy in the deserted government buildings; rise, Mr. Davie, and fling them about if you believe that your hands are religiously-politically clean.

Let us finally place the proven facts of Mr. Heath's case briefly but fairly before the public.

1st. Mr. Heath did not intentionally, by word, gesture or tone of voice throw ridicule upon Catholics or the Catholic religion. All the pupils under examination admit this.

2nd. Mr. Heath did not use the words "the priests guzzled the wine." All the witnesses agreed in this also.

3rd. Mr. Heath did not say that "the priests were bloodthirsty men to drink," etc. As to this word there was a conflict of testimony. Four girls, Alice Doran, Lilian Sutherland, Beatrice Tobin and Annie Cathcart, said he did use the word, but six other girls and six boys denied it. Four witnesses against 12, and each witness specially examined on this point. Further Mr. Heath specifically denied using the word, and I believe him, for this reason: bloodthirsty does not, to an educated person, suggest the idea of one who drinks blood, but rather that of sanguinary, cruel, murderous. The association of ideas proves Mr. Heath guiltless of this accusation. It is easy to suppose that four young girls, without any idea of speaking untruthfully, might fancy that the word was spoken upon a suggestion from one of their number, especially if their feelings were aroused. They each admitted that they had spoken to one another of the matter.

4th. Mr. Heath did say that "Christ must have a large body to supply so many people," or words to that effect. All the pupils agreed in this. For this—and this only was proved—Mr. Heath was fined $600! If ever you become amenable to the discipline of the Council of Public Instruction you will see written in letters of gold over the educational establishment at James Bay: "Abandon hope all ye who enter here!" You may drink until you are drunken, swear, gamble or be generally dissipated, and you will not offend religious conscience or scruples, but there is a sin which may not be forgiven.

The Christianity of Christ is infinitely nobler, for it teaches: "Do unto others as ye would that men should do unto you." W. MARCHANT.

—Keep out of trouble by using W. J. Pendray's tree spray and whale oil soap. A timely application of the spray will free your fruit trees from all the pests that are ruining them. 25 Humboldt street, Victoria.

THE TWO SIGHTS.

"When I'm a man," the stripling cries,
And strives the coming years to scan,
"Ah, then I shall be strong and wise,
When I'm a man."

"When I was young," the old man sighs,
"Bravely the lark and the linnet sung
Their carol under sunny skies,
When I was young."

"When I'm a man I shall be free
To guard the right, the true uphold."
"When I was young I bent no knee
To power or gold."

"Then shall I satisfy my soul
With yonder prize, when I'm a man."
"Too late I found how vain the goal
To which I ran."

"When I'm a man these idle toys
Aside forever shall be flung."
"There was no poison in my joys
When I was young."

The boy's bright dream is all before;
The man's romance lies far behind,
Had we the present and no more,
Fate were unkind.

But, brother, tolling in the night,
Still count yourself not all unblest
If in the East there gleams a light,
Or in the West.

—Blackwood's Magazine.

DIAMOND MINING.

Tedious Process of Bringing the Gems To Light.

The diamond is one of the things that the public never tires of hearing about, and is ever anxious to see, discuss and above all to possess; but few have any idea of the tedious and laborious process by which the precious gem is mined and brought to the light of day, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. All entrances to the mine are carefully guarded, and only the written permission of the manager will enable a visitor to descend the huge shaft which pierces the working level, say one thousand feet below. In the tunnels of the mine, which are about seven feet high, the miners are hard at work drilling holes in the adamant ground with a large crowbar, and which they use with both hands. After making six holes each, which takes tree ours, or six, or longer, according to te hardness of the strata they are working in, they are allowed to retire to their homes in the compound and rest for the remainder of the day. Dynamite cartridges are placed in the drilled holes and exploded, and the blue ground which has been dislodged is shovelled in—a sort of truck, which holds a ton, run along the level and taken up the shaft. It is carried in large lumps, as hard as granite, to the "floors," where it is now spread out and left from three to six months to be pulverized by the action of the sun, air and rain, a steam harrow being run over it from time to time to assist the process of disintegration. In due time it is taken to the washing machine, the work of which is to sift out all the light deposit, called "tailings," in which no diamonds are found, and to clean the "ground," which is then placed in a hopper and caried by revolving buckets to the top of an elevator, when it is dropped into a cylindrical pan. As the pan is rotated water is thrown on its contents and the mass is chipped and sliced by iron knives, the light mud overflowing in the centre and the heavy deposit containing the diamonds passing into a pulsating receiver, from which it is graded into three different sized sieves and water is pumped through the bottom and the light deposit is forced over the top, the heavier substance falling through the sieves. It is then passed by means of valves into tubs and the important work of searching for the diamonds commences. Four times do the searchers examine every particle of the material, and so carefully and thoroughly is their work done that it is aid that a half karat diamond might be mixed with a couple of hundred weight of earth in the hopper at the upper end of the sifting machine with perfect assurance that it would ultimately come into the hands of the sorters.

A BIT OF SENSATION.

One of DeBarry's Canadian Victims has a History.

A Buffalo dispatch says: "The case of Herbert McLeod, charged with illegally procuring naturalization papers, was before the United States commissioner today. The testimony showed clearly that McLeod had not been continuously a resident of the United States for five years previous to securing final papers, and that for at least two years of that time he had been an engineer on the Canadian steamer Midland. McLeod testified in his own behalf that during these two years his wife had resided in Detroit, and that, therefore, he had maintained a domicile in the United States.

Then Rev. Dr. D. D. McLeod, the Presbyterian minister at Barrie, Ont., took the stand and told a strange story to the court. He testified that the boy was only his adopted son, but that the lad had never been told the fact until about a week ago when the doctor came to Buffalo. The boy was given to him when an infant by a Mrs. Gildard, a Quaker teacher, and he knew nothing whatever of the boy's parentage. The defence made a strong case, and the commissioner put over till to-morrow a decision on the points made.

When Others Fail

Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

Coughing.

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is palatable, easy on the most delicate stomach and effective

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes

Any Condition of Wasting.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

What . . .

Do You Think Of This?

During the next few weeks we want to clear out some of our old patterns in Brussels, Tapestry, Wool and Moquette Carpets. These will be sold at reduced rates, and we do not hesitate to say that all purchasers will secure Genuine Bargains.

We have several thousand yards of Carpets for the Spring Trade close at hand. You will see we need the room, and hence we give you this favorable opportunity of getting some of the best qualities at lower grade prices.

Call Early and See the "Choice."

WEILER BROS.,

.....51 to 55 Fort Street.

Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

Bank of British Columbia,
Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted, and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday the 29th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m., and will be served to those holding tickets which may be procured at the barracks for a nominal sum, or, in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy with tickets or may send in supplies to the depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 28 1-2 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1895, at 11 a.m.

Object—Statutory meeting, election of directors, and generally, affairs of the company.

By order,
D. J. MUNN,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Russell and James McDonald, carrying on business at the City of Victoria, and at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Charles Russell, McDonald & Co., have by deed dated the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, assigned all their and each of their real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to Thomas Trevor Hull, of the said City of Victoria, accountant, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and in proportion to their respective claims and debts and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, and of the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company. The said deed was executed by the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, the assignors, and by the said Thomas Trevor Hull, the assignee, on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, and the said assignee has undertaken and accepted the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company must forward or deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February, A.D. 1895 and all persons indebted to the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company are requested to pay such indebtedness to the said assignee or to the undersigned forthwith. And notice is also hereby given that after the said 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said assignee shall then have had notice, and that the said assignee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1895.

A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitor for the Assignee, office 4 and 5 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of the said assignors will be held at the office of the assignee, 58 Broad street, on the 20th day of February, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A. L. BELYEA,
Jan23-30t Solicitor for the Assignee.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-6w Solicitors for Applicants.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Ltd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of one fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.
Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.
d7-6w-d&w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.
j15-1m-d&w W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the 15th day of May, 1891, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 19th day of February, 1895, for the purchase of lots 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 35 and 36 being part of Section IV, Victoria District (now city of Victoria), as shewn on a plan of subdivision deposited in the Land Registry Office in the city of Victoria, B. C., as No. 358.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 7th day of February, 1895.

SCHULTZ & MORPHY,
40 Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.,
f7-10t Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

For Sale or Rent

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to

tf LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO

Do You Keep Hens?

STURTEVANT'S IMPERIAL EGG FOOD
Will Make Your Hens Lay.

STURTEVANT'S ROUP PILLS,

F. C. Sturtevant, Hartford, Conn.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The women's council are holding a meeting in the city hall this afternoon.

—A meeting of the board of school trustees will be held Wednesday night in the police court room at the city hall.

—The steamship City of Puebla passed Carmanah at 1.15 oclock this afternoon, and will be here between four and five o'clock.

—The annual meeting of the Victoria Electric Tramway and Lighting Company will be held this evening at the power house.

—The case of Ah Hon and Ah Hong charged with assaulting Charlie Sing, were called in police court this morning but were adjourned for a week.

—The bark Detroit will leave to-night for Tacoma to load lumber at the mills of the St. Paul and Tacoma lumber company for shipment to San Francisco.

—Joseph Martin and Dan Stewart were fined $5 apiece in the police court to-day for a breach of the public morals by-law. They were arrested while engaged in a good old-time fight.

—The local companies of the B. C. B. G. A. will have battalion drill on Friday night of this week. They are preparing actively for the coming inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Peters, D. A. G.

—A special train over the E. and N. railway will leave Victoria station for Nanaimo at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. It is for the convenience of those who desire to attend the Nanaimo poultry show.

—One of the horses at the James Bay fire hall, a fine animal, has a bad attack of pneumonia. Dr. Hamilton is treating it and the whole department awaits the outcome of the attack with the greatest interest.

—Chief Sheppard has received a letter of thanks for the important part he played in the Bollman case from Edward Fosbberg, inspector general of police in New South Wales. The letter is couched in language of a highly complimentary nature.

—The steamship Empress of China is due here to-morrow from the Orient It is expected that she will have a big cargo of freight and a large number of passengers. She will also bring late war advices. The C. P. R. officials are here to meet her.

—James M. Morrison, declared insane by Drs. George Duncan and Lang, has been turned over to the care of Captain Hatt, of Mud bay, a friend of the unfortunate fellow, who has agreed to look after him and have him cured if possible. Hatt and Morrison's family are friends of long standing.

—A meeting was held at Saanich agricultural hall on Saturday evening to consider the proposal relating to the flax industry. The farmers expressed themselves as ready to go into the cultivation of flax if any one will furnish the mill and machinery to treat the products.

—The fire alarm from box 63 for a fire in a one and a half story frame building on Humboldt street, owned by George Byrnes and occupied by D. Cameron and J. Rolley. It was caused by a gentleman who was intoxicated upsetting a lamp. Neighbors had the blaze almost quenched when the fire ladlies arived. The damage was very slight.

—Metropolitan Methodist church was crowded last night to hear the second of a series of our sermons on "Destruction to Glory," by Rev. Solomon Cleaver. The effort of the clergyman was an able one and was greatly appreciated. The musical programme was excellent. The unaccompanied trio, "Lift Up Thine Eyes," from Elijah, by Madame Laird, Mrs. Rowlands and Mrs. Mifflin, was very pretty. Madame Laird also rendered the solo "He Will Forgive" in excellent style. The music at the church is now a feature.

—The Hawaiian Star of January 31 says: "The schooner Norma arrived this morning, 56 days from Claxton, B. C. Mr. Claxton, owner, was a passenger. The vessel brought a full cargo of salmon. Captain Swensen disclaims all knowledge of any guns or opium. He shows a schedule which denies any stops in the islands other than at Honolulu." Thus is another sensation spoiled. When the news of the Hawaiian rebellion came and all eyes were turned to the land of the hula-hula, a story appeared in the San Francisco Examiner bearing a Victoria date, in which it was asserted that the Norma had carried the arms to Honolulu. It was a circumstantial story, and one of the circumstances was the visit to Hawaii of a prominent officer in the B. C. B. G. A., which trip was made into a war cloud on the tropical sky. But then the B. C. B. G. A. is warlike and why should not war correspondents unlimber when one of its officers does such an unusual thing as to take a sea voyage for his health? But it has gone the way of all newspaper sensations.

BONDED WAREHOUSE ROBBED.

Robbery at the Outer Wharf Followed by the Speedy Arrest of Thieves.

Some time Saturday night the bonded warehouse section of the new outer wharf was broken into, and several cases of brands, liquors and whiskey, and a case of salmon were stolen. The thieves are in custody and their arrest was brought about by a curious chain of circumstances. It was reported to the police last night that there had been a row between some men living in a cabin on Humboldt street and some Indian women, in which the former threatened the latter with revolvers. Constables McDonald and Mount were put to work on the case and traced the latter offence home to John Murphy and Peter Nelson, who live on Humboldt street on the shore of James Bay, occupying a cabin with one John Simpson. When they entered the place to arrest the two for pointing the revolvers at the klootchmen they found traces of the property stolen from the outer wharf in the shape of a lot of empty bottles. The search was continued this morning, and a large part of the booty found. It was decided to charge all the three occupants of the place with the theft.

The three will appear before Magistrate Macrae in the morning. Murphy and Nelson on two charges, and Simpson on one. Entrance to the warehouse at the outer wharf was effected by breaking a lock.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

LACROSSE.

JAMES BAYS TO MEET WEDNESDAY.

A general meeting of the James Bay lacrosse club will be held on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Caledonian club house, for the purpose of organizing for the coming season. All persons desirous of becoming members of the said club are cordially invited to attend.

DRESS OF AN INDIAN SWELL.

The Brilliant Costume Worn by a Rajpoot Noble.

No better spot could be found than Oudeypore in which to observe the ways of high caste native life. As I remember the resplendent personages who came to make brief visits of ceremony or to pay their respects to some passing notability of official or diplomatic rank, the glittering bravery of their attire, and the elaborate trappings of their horses, the inimitable twist of their blue black beards, and the deferential grace of their "salaams," carefully graded to the correct degree, the melancholy truth is borne in upon me with the "dude" of western descent is, after all, but a crude and unfinished production. When arrayed in his court dress, and mounted on his horse caparisoned with corresponding splendor, the Rajpoot noble is decorative to a dazzling degree. One toilet which I had the opportunity of studying in detail might be termed a "symphony" in white, relieved by color sparingly used, and by the sparkle of gems. The wearer of this costume, who appeared thus attired on state occasions only, was a young man of twenty, and sat his horse like a white statue. A long-skirted tunic or frock of white muslin, close-fitting white trousers, and a rose-colored turban with a broad band of gold lace and tall flashing plume of dark heron feathers and gold filigree were the salient points. Other accessories were the sword-belt, crossing his breast and encircling his waist, of dark green velvet, richly worked with unalloyed gold, and thickly studded with emeralds, rubies and diamonds; a transparent yellow shield of rhinoceros hide, with knobs of black and gold enamel; a sash of stiff gold lace, with a crimson thread running through the gold; bracelets of the dainty workmanship known as Jeypore enamel thickly jewelled, which he wore on his wrists and arms; and there were strings of dull, uncut stones about his neck. The skirts of his tunic were pleated with many folds, and stood out stiffly out, like the skirts of a "premiere danseuse" in the ballet; and when he mounted his horse a servant on each side held them so that they might not be crushed. Four valets had charge of this costume, and it took them some little time to array their master. The trappings of the horse were scarcely less elaborate; his neck was covered on one side with silver plates, and his mane, which hung on the other side, was braided and lengthened by black fringes relieved by silver ornaments. White yaks' tails hung from beneath the embroidered saddle cover on both sides; and his head, encased in a headstall of white enamelled leather and silver, topped with tall aigrettes, was tied down by an embroidered scarf in order to give his neck the requisite curve.

The everyday dress of this gentleman was far more quiet in tone; but he seldom appeared twice in the same turban, which was of quite a different shape from that worn with the state costume, being small and closely folded, and it constantly varied in color.—From "Oudeypore, the City of the Sunrise," by Edwin Lord Weeks, in Harper's Magazine for February.

LULLABY.

Dear little girl, good night, good night;
The pretty birds in their nests are still;
We watched the sun as he sank from sight,
Over the tops of yonder hill.
Two stars have come since the daylight went,
'Way over there in the sky's dark blue;
They must be angels that God has sent
To watch my baby the whole night through.

Dear little girl, good night, good night,
I hear the frogs in the meadow call;
They croak and croak in the evening's light,
Down in the pond by the old stone wall.
I think, perhaps, that they tell the flowers
Never to fear, though the world is dark;
They know the firefly lights the hours,
All night long with its cheerful spark.

Dear little girl, good night, good night,
Dear little head, with your silky hair,
Dear little form that I hold so tight,
Cosy and warm in the nursery chair,
White lids are veiling the eyes so clear,
Over their blueness the fringes creep,
Slower and slower I rock you, dear,
My little girl, asleep. Asleep.

THE DECORATOR CRAB.

A Perfect Forest of Various Kinds of Seaweed on His Back.

The most interesting mimics I have seen in crab life are those which live in the sargassum or gulfweed. I have spent hours in drifting with these disconnected bits of the sargassum sea, on the edge of the Gulf Stream, where it flows from the tropics, and here there is a special pelagic fauna, all of which are mimics. It is almost impossible to distinguish the crabs even when looking at them closely, as upon their backs are reflected the exact tints of the seaweed—a remarkable phase in the struggle for existence.

In this same locality, and I have also observed it in northern crabs, there was one we called a decorator. In its normal condition it resembled a moss covered stone, and was safe from many of its enemies, but it was evidently not satisfied, as upon its back was a perfect forest of seaweed of various kinds, which might have been considered accidental growths, but such was not the case. As a rule, crabs object to this invasion of their shell, but our little mimic was an exception to it, recognizing the fact that it could secure perfect immunity from fishes by covering its back with weed, and forthwith doing so.

To test it I cleaned the back of several with a brush, then released them in an aquarium, where there were some broken bits of weed. Almost immediately they began to place the weed upon their backs. Seizing a bit in the big claw, they pressed the broken end to the mouth, evidently attaching some glutinous secretion, and then reached up and deliberately fastened it to the shell. This was repeated until in about two hours the back of the crab was well planted, and resembled a miniature forest, thoroughly protecting the animal from the observation of its many enemies.

Such are a few instances of this remarkable feature of the struggle for life, a feature that results in the preservation of myriads of animals that otherwise would be wiped out of existence.—Washington Star.

PASSENGERS

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Feb. 10.—R T Ward, Capt Beck and two children, J W Depperisse, Mrs A M Carlisle, Albin Conin, Semper Parlin, P McKay, F Johnson.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Feb 10.—F Keis and wife and three sons, J H Cameron, Miss Tracy, F Jacobs, L Brooks, A T Prichard and child, J H Pearey, J F Pearey, Miss Pearey, Jno Pium, W J Smith and wife, P A Paulson, H Henry, J L Bradstreet, T A Collin, C McIntyre, H J Conrad, G V Cuppage, Miss M Wilson, Mrs G G Wright, Miss Winter, H H Lloyd.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver—Feb. 10.—Mrs T L Briggs, Mis Ryan, E V Bodwell, Capt Ebbershanks, J A Fullerton, W Manson, R Collister, F V Austin, J Waxstock, W J Jones, R Hamilton, Mrs Hamilton, A Reid, G M Leishman, J E Fagan, G E Corbould, A C Fraser, A R Davies, D B Grant, W H Fisk, J Dillon, E C Evans, W F Topping, W S Smith, O P St John, J R Miller, S A Jackson, A P Jeffree.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Feb. 10.—San Francisco Bridge Co, L Goodacre, M Cohen, R B Oxley.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Feb. 10.—B C P, D S, J P Co, T B Co, A, J W McCrady, V E R & L Co, J H Todd & Son, C Hdw Co, T W Fletcher, C J Kelly, J W Mellor, R Lettice, Express, J L Clute, Dumbleton & E. Erskine W & Co.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver—Feb. 10.—T B Pearson, D S Spencer, R P Rithet, J Freel, J Hutcheson, J W Mellor, Naval S Keeper, Lenz & Leiser, J Piercy & Co, A McGregor, Thomas & Grant, G & McC, J G Burrows, Rev G H Raby, S Leiser, Langley & Co, J Maynard, A B Erskine, H B Co, Ames Holden Co, H Bluth, Col Ptg Co, J Fullerton, W Wilby, G A Richardson, Strickland B, E G Prior & Co, H L Sclmon, W H Redmond, J Horner & Co, S Leiser, A H Phillips, Vic Elec Co, R H Jameson, Turner B & Co, J H Todd, F C Davidge, Weiler Bros, L Dickinson, B C Land & I Co, Falconer, H & R, J Colbert, W Blackie, Wm Christie, Dom Exp Co.

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Allan Line, Numidian	Mar. 16
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Dominion Line, Vancouver	Mar. 9
Dominion Line, Oregon	Mar. 23

From New York.

Cunard Line, Umbria	Feb. 16
Cunard Line, Aurania	Feb. 23
American Line, Berlin	Feb. 13
American Line, New York	Feb. 20
White Star Line, Teutonic	Feb. 13
White Star Line, Britannic	Feb. 20
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The banquet will take place in the Clarence Hotel, commencing at 8 p.m. Tickets of admission free to members and can be obtained from H. Waller, W. Jackson, J. H. Meldram, Gus Porter, R. W. Fawcett.

The dance will take place at I. O. O. F. hall, beginning at 10 o'clock. Tickets for gentleman and lady, 50 cents, to be procured from S. Sea, jr., and F. W. Dempster, committee.

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